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HISTORY
OF
DOUGLAS COUNTY,
ILLINOIS.

COMPILED BY ORDER OF THE

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

FOR THE

Centennial Anniversary

OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE; JULY 4, 1876.

BY

HENRY C. NILES.

"—*collecta revirescunt.*"

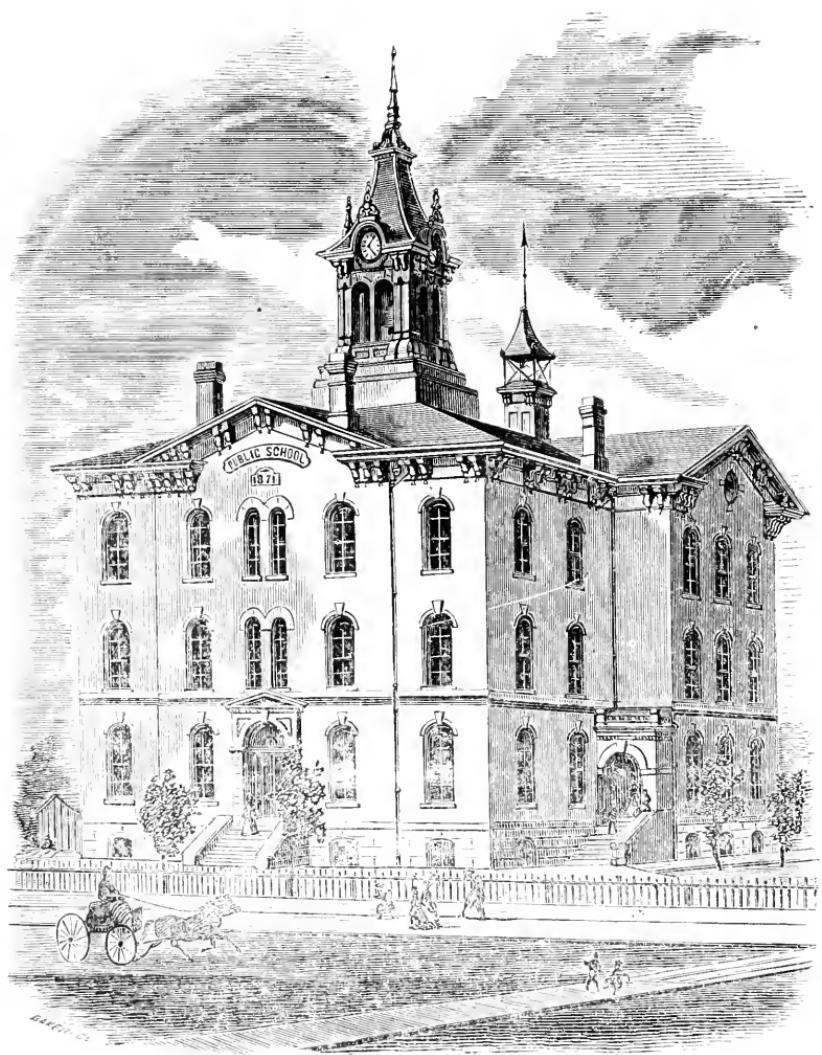


PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

—*one dollar*—

TUSCOLA, ILL.:
CONVERSE & PARKS, PRINTERS.
1876.





TUSCOLA PUBLIC SCHCOL BUILDING.

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TO THE
YOUNG MEN OF DOUGLAS COUNTY
THIS MATTER IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

In the hope that they may be reminded of the responsibility they are about to assume in taking charge of the destinies of little DOUGLAS. May they emulate the noblest deeds of their fathers, so that the blessings, which they secured, may descend through them, to posterity. In opening out the resources of the country, converting the rude land into cultivated fields, building cities where none existed before, and making possible the civilizing influences of Churches, Schools and Railroads, their fathers have borne the brunt of the battle, and are now resigning into their hands the result of their labors, for they are passing away.

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PREFACE.

In the preparation of a history of any minor subdivision of a State, allusion is necessarily made to various events of the past which are well known to many old residents, and many things of the present are recorded which are not strange to the intelligent citizen. Nevertheless all do not know all of the past, nor is any one thoroughly posted on the present. Hence the hope that this compilation amounts at least to an interchange of knowledge, which being "collected and refreshed" puts all on an equal footing for a fresh start.

It would be as well, perhaps, for us who are familiar with both the past and present of our little Utica, to bear in mind that a history of the past, for the use of the present, is not of mere importance than that of the present for its successors.

In regard to the times of elections, terms of office, and the emoluments of the different classes of the county public service, the obligations of the county to railroads, population, etc., etc., it is believed that much useful information has been given in, as it were, a pocket form, the matter of which is not claimed as original, but, it is supposed, will be found correct and convenient.

Much of an anecdotal nature might have been added, and many things touched upon could readily have been amplified, but the matter in bulk, and consequently in labor, has far transcended the original design for this occasion.

If, being found correct, as far as it goes, this proves to be, at least, a good beginning for a history of Douglas county, the author will be satisfied, for he believes, that under the circumstances, he has done what he could, and it is expected that citizens will be inclined, to an extent, to commend the work as a step in the right direction, and that they will, from time to time, give some willing assistance in keeping up the chronicles of Douglas county, for

*"It will be pleasant hereafter
To remember these things."*

Where so many have been cheerfully helping in the matter, it were wrong to particularize, they have the

Best respects of

THE COMPILER.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Congress of the United States, March 13, 1876, passed a resolution recommending that the people of the several States assemble in their several towns on the "Centennial Anniversary" of our National Independence, and have read a Historical Sketch of said county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, as well as in the Clerk's office of said county.

April 25, 1876, this is followed by the proclamation of John L. Beveridge, the Governor of the State of Illinois, to the same effect, urging a general observance of the recommendation.

In May, 1876, and at a Special Term of the Board of Supervisors, not, however, specially held for this purpose, the following resolution was adopted which had been offered by the Supervisor from Garrett, Mr. Wm. Howe:

Resolved, That Henry C. Niles be employed to prepare a Statistical and Biographical History of Douglas County, from its origin to the present time, and to have the same ready by the 4th of July next, provided the said work shall not cost to exceed one hundred dollars.

HISTORY OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

By the treaty of peace between the French and English in 1763, the Illinois Country was ceded to the latter. It remained in their hands until 1778 in which year Virginia troops under General Clark conquered the country. A county called Illinois was then organized, and had been considered hitherto a part of the territory included in the charter of Virginia. Virginia ceded it to the United States in 1787, and it was called the "Northwest Territory." In 1800 it received a separate organization and a territorial government in conjunction with, and under the name of Indiana. Another division took place in 1809 when the distinct territories of Indiana and Illinois were formed.

The name of Illinois is derived from that of its great river, an aboriginal appellation, signifying the "River of men."

When Illinois Territory was a part of Indiana, the seat of Government was at Vincennes, and when the Territory was set off from Indiana in 1809 the whole State was made into two counties, St. Clair and Randolph. From St. Clair Madison was made; from Madison, Crawford, the State then had about fifteen counties. In 1819 Clark was set off from Crawford, and extended to the northward indefinitely. Coles county was organized in 1830-31; Cumberland parted from it in 1842, and Douglas in 1859.

Illinois was admitted into the Union of States in 1818, with an area of 55,410 square miles, about 409 of which belong to Douglas county.

Coles county, from the area of which Douglas was taken, once comprised within its bounds all of Cumberland county as well, and was named in honor of Edward Coles the second Governor of the State, elected in 1822.

Amongst the smallest counties in the State, though not the least by some seven or eight, Douglas county is geographically in the east centre of the State, and lies below the 40th parallel of latitude. Tuscola, the county seat, being in latitude 39 degrees 45 minutes, North. The county is bounded on the north by Champaign county, on the east by Edgar, upon the south by Coles, and on the west by Moultrie and Piatt.

The election for and against the new county was held in Coles county on the first Monday in March, 1859, and the Clerk was ordered to make his returns to Coleman Bright and Joseph B. McCown, of Camargo.

Coles was a large county of some twenty-four Congressional Townships, and containing about 880 square miles. New towns demanded by the rapidly increasing population of the north part were springing into existence, the principal of which, Tuscola and Okaw, (for so Arcola was originally called), upon the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, had been laid out, the latter by the railroad, upon its own lands, and the former upon railroad lands by private enterprise.

The tedious trip, over the prairie of 20 or 25 miles, to Charleston the county seat, laid out in 1831, and the almost universal disposition of the people towards concentration, carried still farther, eventually, by Township Organization, were amongst the inducements that brought about the division.

The first bill before the legislature, and which was drawn up by A. G. Wallace, assisted by Dr. McKinney, Martin Rice, Coleman Bright, J. B. McCown, W. H. Lamb, Jas R. Hammet and many others, which bill passed, left out all of Township 14 of Range 10, 14 Range 11 and 14 Range 14, as if a change had accidentally been made in the Senate. But it was shown that the new county would not contain the required area "of not less than 400 square miles," a requirement of law, whereupon the addition was made which raised the area to the proper standard, and a supplementary act was passed to cover the deficiency.

The act forming the new county went into effect February 8, 1859, the first and erroneous bill had been passed by both Houses before the discovery of the discrepancy or change, only three days of the session remained, and Dr. J. W. McKinney, of Camargo, repaired at once to Springfield, wrote out the supplementary bill, adding 18

sections of land. This was between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning and after a deal of hard work the bill was considered in the House, under a suspension of the rules, and read a second time and passed, reported to the Senate and again passed, under a suspension of the rules; the bill was signed by the Governor at 4 o'clock, and the Doctor, with a copy of it in his possession, was on his way home by six o'clock p. m. the same day.

In fixing the county lines an area of some 15 square miles was left out of the southeast corner to accommodate the citizens of Oakland and vicinity, who preferred to remain in Coles county, and by this concession the managers of the partition secured the co-operation of that locality.

There was considerable opposition to the division, as is usual in such cases, but public-spirited men all over the territory held meetings and contributed liberally of their means and time, and finally on the first Monday in March, 1859, Douglas county sprang into existence and was baptised in honor of Stephen A. Douglas. In connection with the name of the county it may not be amiss to recall a little of the history of its christening:

W. D. Watson, of Camargo Township, was in the Senate, and a Republican. The proposed county was of that faith, and the petition for the new county asked for the name of "Richman," that of the first inhabitant; others again were determined to call it "Watson," and the subject was introduced repeatedly at the meetings, often under considerable excitement, which finally yielded when the advocates of the various other names became convinced that the bill could not pass under any other name than that of Douglas.

Dr. Pearce, of Camargo, and others, strongly opposed the name and only gave up on the solemn promise of the opposition to assist in having the name changed after the institution of the county.

In regard to the spelling of the name, it is notable that we use only one final s, which was the mode of spelling adopted by Senator Dougkas, and consequently proper. Strangers to this fact invariably use the double s, which is the original mode.

The partition left the county with 408 sections of land, the area being just about 409 square miles, so-called sections of land hereabout, being of various areas, the smallest being as low as 230 acres and many running considerably over 1,000.

The new county was now born and christened, and being admitted, the next thing in *this* case was to see that she was properly clothed, and to this end the first nominating convention for the selec-

tion of county officers was held in a board shanty on the McCarty farm, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Tuscola. The men put in nomination were selected without regard to party, and the officers who were then elected were:

County Judge—James Ewing, still living in Arcola, and the associates were John D. Murdock, now a large land owner in Camargo Township, who was again elected in 1861. He filled the position for six years, and had been active in the formation of the new county. And Robert Hopkins, one of the pioneers of Newman Township, who was, at the birth of the new county, an associate justice of Coles. Mr. Hopkins died in the spring of 1863, leaving a large unencumbered estate.

The first County Clerk was John Chandler, now living on his farm east of Tuscola. He was re-elected in 1861, serving in all about six years. Mr. Chandler was one of the most active in the partition, and by reason of a large experience in public business was altogether depended upon for statistics in the interests of the new county. He served in the war with Mexico.

The Circuit Clerk and Recorder, elected at this time, was Andrew G. Wallace, who was re-elected in 1860, 1864 and 1868, holding the office by re-election for over 12 years.

Mr. Wallace is one of the first settlers, having arrived in Coles county in 1834 and was one of the first in Tuscola, where he still lives, conducting a large abstract and loan office.

Samuel B. Logan was the first Sheriff.

Mr. Logan is now a resident of Bourbon Township where he is a large land owner. He was a captain in the 54th Regt. Ills. Vols. in the war of 1861.

The office of Assessor and Treasurer was taken by William Hancock, of Newman Township.

Mr. Hancock is now engaged in banking in the city of Newman, and a large farmer in Sargent Township. He came to this vicinity in November, 1839.

The first County Surveyor was Henry C. Niles, who was re-elected in 1861 and again in 1871.

Mr. Niles came from Baltimore in 1857.

The first meeting of the County Court, as it was called, was held in Camargo, so that the minds of the people might not be prejudiced as between Arcola and Tuscola.

The selection of the county seat, as was to have been expected, was the occasion of much excitement. The cities of Tuscola and Arcola, from their comparatively central position, and both being situated on the only railroad in the county, were the leading contesting points. The village of Camargo had claims to the honor which were strongly advocated, and the well known Hackett's Grove, not far north of the geographical centre of the county, was also talked of. The aspiring embryo cities of Tuscola and Arcola, at the first election, polled probably ten times their legal vote, and the count in these two places, being so glaringly preposterous, neither was considered at this time, and the *unwritten* history of this canvass for county seat will probably remain unwritten during the present generation. At this first meeting of the County Court—a Special Term—April 28, 1859, it was ordered that a special election be held May 30, 1859, to choose a county seat as between the two rival towns, which election resulted in the choice of Tuscola.

Camargo was made county seat *pro tem* and Mr. W. H. Lamb was appointed commissioner to transfer from Coles county records those necessarily belonging to Douglas.

Mr. Lamb had arrived in Camargo in 1853; was a merchant there until 1862 when he became Adjutant of the 79th Ills. Vols. in the war of the Rebellion. He was elected County Clerk, or Clerk of the County Court, in 1865, and at the expiration of his term accepted the Cashiership of the First National Bank of Tuscola, a position he still retains.

County organization lasted until 1867. The last County Court was composed of Thos. S. Sluss, of Tuscola, Judge, with Calvin Jones, of Arcola, and John Brown, of Camargo Township, as associates. Judge Sluss was also the first County Judge after Township organization. The associates are yet large farmers in the county.

The people having, at an election held in November, 1867, decided to adopt Township organization, Lucius McAllister, of Arcola; Jos. B. McCown, of Camargo, and Henry B. Evans, of Tuscola, were appointed Commissioners to divide the county into Townships, which duty they performed by making the sub divisions as they now stand.

Jos. B. McCown served honorably in the war with Mexico, as also in the civil war of 1861, when he was Colonel of the 63d Ill. Infantry. Col. McCown stood high in the estimation of the people and consequently exercised considerable influence in politics and public business generally. He possessed all the attributes of good citizenship, and his death, November 21, 1869, was much lamented.

H. B. Evans was elected Assessor and Treasurer in 1865 and re-elected in 1867; as Assistant U. S. Marshal in 1870 he procured the Douglas county data for the 9th Census, and has been Post Master of Tuscola for a number of years.

The first meeting, under Township organization, of the Board of Supervisors, was held in Tuscola, on Monday, May 11, 1868, and the Supervisors were:

Caleb Garrett, of Garrett.

Lemuel Chandler, of Bourbon.

Asa T. Whitney, of Arcola.

Oliver C. Hackett, of Tuscola.

Geo. W. Henson, of Camargo.

Benjamin W. Hooe, of Newman.

Isaac W. Burget, of Sargent, and

Benjamin Bowdre, of "Deer Creek," but upon being informed by the State Auditor that there was a "Deer Creek" Township in Tazewell County, the name was changed to "Bowdre" in honor of its first representative.

In September, the same year, a petition to the Board of Supervisors was circulated, to which a great many signatures had been obtained, wherein the petitioners endeavored to show their belief that a majority of the voters of the county desired the abolition of Township organization.

Camargo Township was formerly called Albany Precinct, Newman was once Brushy Fork, Garrett Township was a part of Bourbon, Bourbon was once North Okaw, Bowdre, once called Deer Creek, was part of Collins Precinct, and Sargent belonged to Oakland Precinct.

Douglas county, once the 7th, now belongs to the 14th Congressional District, comprising the counties of Vermillion, Douglas, Coles, Piatt, Macon and Champaign, and is represented in the House of Representatives by Joseph G. Cannon.

Mr. Cannon came to Tuscola in 1859, the year of the new county; was elected State's Attorney in 1861 and again in 1864. He was elected to Congress in 1872 and re-elected in 1874.

It is in the 32d Senatorial District, the counties of which, at present, are Coles, Douglas, Moultrie, and has, of its citizens, been represented by Col. John Cofer, W. T. Sylvester and Joseph H. Ewing, of Arcola; Jas. E. Callaway, of Tuscola, and by Malden Jones, of Bourbon.

Mr. Jones was the last Sheriff of Coles County before the partition, and was elected to the Legislature in 1864 and re-elected in 1866.

The counties of Vermillion, Coles, Douglas, Edgar and Clark make the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit of the Second Grand Division, and has been presided over by Judges Harlan, Steele, and David Davis. The present Judge is O. L. Davis; the State's Attorney is R. B. Macpherson.

The first session of the Circuit Court was held in the then just finished depot building of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the first civil case on the Docket was Button vs. K. B. Johnson, default of defendant and judgment for three dollars and twenty cents. This was an appeal from Dr. J. T. Johnson, a magistrate in the village of Bourbon.

Dr. Johnson removed from Bourbon to a point south of Newman, and after a few years went west.

Afterwards Court was held over J. M. Maris' present store, on northeast corner of Parke and Sale streets, in which building Mr. Wallace had his office as Recorder; at that time this was the largest available room in Tuscola, and after that, until the present permanent Court House was built, in the large two-story wooden building which stands opposite the Court House on the north. Judge Harlan presided and heard all cases, whilst busily engaged in carving curious toys from soft wood, a habit he rarely laid aside during business hours.

For a while the County Clerk's office was in the east end of the hotel, burnt in 1864, which occupied the site of the present "Stanley House."*

The Court House was begun under the administration, as a County Court, in 1864, of Judge Francis C. Mullen, of Garrett Township, assisted by John D. Murdock, of Camargo, and Caleb Bales, of Bourbon, as associates.

Judge Mullen was the second County Judge of Douglas county; was born in Delaware and came to his present location in Garrett Township in 1850.

Mr. Bales was elected in 1861 Associate Justice, and in 1872 represented his Township as Supervisor.

*The original hotel was built by the Town Company, and there seems to be good authority for the statement that the Illinois Central Railroad Company had agreed to put the depot about opposite the site of the Court House, say Houghton street, but under a mistake of the person in charge, it got its present location.

The Court House is a large brick building of two-stories and basement which contains the jail and living rooms for the Sheriff or Jailer. It is situated in Block "C," a roomy enough plat of ground, 216 x 320, in about the centre of Tuscola. The plat was deeded to the county by the original Town Company for the consideration "that a Court House of a substantial character should be erected upon it within four years from March 17, 1864. The grounds to be used exclusively for county buildings, and also conditioned that when it ceased to be used for such purposes it should revert to the grantors."

The architect of the building was O. L. Kinney, of Chicago. The original accepted bid for the masonry was \$15,000, and the carpenter work was offered for \$7,700. The contractors for the masonry failed to perform their agreement, even after two or three extensions of time, and an advance of 20 per cent. on their contract, which advance was also made to the carpenter.

The County Board finally took charge of the work and in conjunction with Mr. J. M. Smith, of Tuscola, employed the same builders and others, and brought the work to a conclusion.

The entire original cost of the building and furniture was \$42,000, the painting, glazing and iron not having been included in any of the bids.

The Deed Records have now accumulated to the number of 33 five hundred page volumes, and the vault of the office contains 130 books of record, including the records transferred from Coles county at the time of the partition which are called Transcripts. The Abstract Books, which are a complete synopsis of all the transfers of real estate, whether in trust or actual, were made for his own use by R. B. Macpherson, and were purchased of him in 1869, under the law permitting the purchase of such books, and a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, for \$1,075 in installments. These books were perfect to date, and the special care given them in the last few years, make them absolutely reliable, and for convenience of reference, second to none in the State.

The first conveyance was recorded May, 1859; Gideon Henson to John Davidson, tract in 27, 16, 9.

The Chancery cases in this office number 700, Criminal 800, and Common Law, 2,700.

The present Circuit Clerk and Recorder is Patrick C. Sloan, who was elected as the successor of A. G. Wallace in November, 1872.

He is the son of John Sloan, an old and much respected citizen, who arrived in Tuscola in March, 1857, and died October 21, 1869.

RAILROADS.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Was completed through Douglas county in 1855, the charter having been granted by act of Congress in 1850.

This was the first public work that received subsidies of land from the United States Government.

The matter was engineered by Stephen A. Douglas, at that time United States Senator, in which enterprise he had the task of reconciling and combining in favor of the measure the influence of both Benton and Clay, who were strongly opposed to each other in everything else. Mr. Clay said in a speech that he "had traveled these prairies for days at a time and never saw a tree as large as a walking stick."

Douglas turned to Benton and said: "He never was on a prairie in his life, and on our prairies you are never out of sight of timber a minute."

This road was granted every alternate section of land, designated by even numbers, for six miles on either side of the track, afterward increased by a further grant of the alternate sections within 15 miles of the track on each side of the road and its branches, all even numbered sections, except section 16, which was reserved for schools and also excepting lands occupied by actual settlers.

The United States Lands had been selling for \$1.25 per acre and the price of the remaining lands was immediately doubled, and some are said to have been sold as high as five and six dollars per acre.

The Government reserved the privilege of transportation, free of toll or other charge, of any property or troops of the United States,

and a condition was, that the road should be completed in ten years, and the company, by act of Assembly, to pay into the State Treasury five per cent. of the gross earnings of the road for all future time, and also, three-fourths of one per cent. of stock and assets, or enough to make at least seven per cent. of the gross earnings, a perpetual revenue to the State; and the lands were to be free from taxation until they had been sold and conveyed. By the charter the road is free from local and municipal taxation.

The number of acres granted to this road in the State, was 2,595,000.

The length of this road and its branches is 705 miles.

The relative elevations of points along the line of this road in the county are as follows:

The south line of the county.....	303.0
Arcola station.....	303.7
Bourbon Switch.....	279.3
Tuscola station.....	285.3
North line of county.....	332.7

This makes Arcola 18.4 feet higher than Tuscola, on the line of the road. The north line of the county is the highest point, but one, between Centralia and Champaign, the highest point being two miles north of Tolono.

It is notable, however, in connection with these facts that Tuscola is conspicuous, from the surrounding country, which is not the fact in the case of Arcola, and may be owing to some extent to the elevation of some buildings, as the Court House, Baptist Church tower and Seminary. These figures apply to this railroad only. It will not do to compare them as they stand with comparative elevations upon other roads in the county.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY

Traverses the county from east to west, north of the middle, in Township 16 and near the middle of Newman, Camargo, Tuscola and Garrett Townships, intersecting the Illinois Central at Tuscola, the county seat. It was finished through the county in 1872.

The charter of the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad Company, of Indiana, bears date of December 30, 1852; that of the Decatur and Indianapolis was dated March 21, 1853, and these were consolidated in 1854, forming the I. & I. C. Railway, the road receiving its present name under reorganization in 1876, thus it had been a proposed road for 20 years.

In 1868, Douglas county purchased 2,459 shares of the capital stock of the company and there was issued to the county a certificate for the shares. These were at a par value of \$122,950 and were purchased of private parties in Indianapolis for \$20,000. The transaction was conducted by T. H. Macoughtry, Malden Jones, and Thomas S. Sluss, and reported to April Term of County Court, 1868.

In 1872 the county issued to the company \$80,000 in bonds, with interest at ten per cent., payable annually, principal payable in twenty years, reserving the right to pay the principal after eight years; this in accordance with the will of the electors, as expressed at the polls July 15, 1869.

There was also subscribed in aid of this road, by a vote of the people, in

Newman Township.....	\$12,000
Camargo Township.....	15,000
Tuscola Township.....	20,000
Garett Township.....	13,000
Making an aggregate of	\$60,000

Payable in fourteen years, with interest at ten per cent. In Newman Township last year the taxes paid by the railroad balanced the interest, and the interest due from the other Townships was materially reduced by the same means.

The present termini of this road are Decatur and the Wabash River, but connection with Indianapolis is being rapidly pushed.

The present length is 85 41-100 miles. For the year ending June 30, 1874, the number of passengers carried was 41,890.

Pending the building of the road large quantities of lands had been acquired by the company, along its line, in this and other counties, in subscriptions of private parties for stock.

The ground occupied by the track and right of way, and for other purposes, is taxed as other lands, and is 280 acres.

The relative elevations of points along the line of this road, in the county, are as follows:

East line of county.....	247
Newman	238
One mile east of Camargo.....	268
Two miles west of Camargo.....	268
Tuscola.....	251
Atwood, west line of county.....	257

THE ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILWAY

Traverses the county from east to west, in the south part, crossing the Illinois Central at Arcola. It was originally an enterprise of citizens of Arcola and the vicinity, and was first called the Paris and Decatur. Upon the extension of the line to Terre Haute, the name of that city was prefixed, and, finally, upon a further addition being made to Peoria, it received its present name. The first train passed over this road October 25, 1872.

Township bonds, in aid of the company, were issued, by a vote of the people, in Bowdre, Arcola and Bourbon Townships, amounting in the aggregate to \$165,000. The payments growing out of this grant have been strenuously resisted by a large number of citizens who were opposed to the measure, it being held that the voting of the bonds was illegal, as well as the calling of an election for that purpose. The matter is yet in litigation and whether the bonds will eventually have to be paid or not is unknown. The ground occupied by the road is taxed as other lands, being 182 acres.

THE DANVILLE, TUSCOLA AND WESTERN RAILROAD

Is a proposed road, and was instituted by Tuscola people, materially aided by influential parties in Douglas and Vermillion counties. It runs in a northeast direction from Tuscola, leaving Douglas county in the northeast part of Camargo Township, thence through parts of Champaign and Vermillion counties to the ancient town of Dallas, and to Danville.

The preliminary surveying was done upon this line in January, 1872, and the ground broken the following April.

It has been graded for the most part, and in this county considerable work has been done in the way of bridging. At the present time the prospect of an early completion of this road is not brilliant. The location is a desirable one and its friends are not altogether without hope of its becoming, at some time, one of the institutions of the State.

Other roads have been proposed which were designed to cross the county in some part, as a road from Pana to Tolono, through Garrett Township; a Mattoon and Danville, through Bowdre and Newman, and a Charleston and Danville, touching Sargent Township, all of which have had preliminary surveys. Another proposed road is

THE TOLEDO AND ST. LOUIS

Which runs in a southwesterly direction from Arcola, has been graded for several miles. In October, 1871, delegations from Arcola and Tuscola met in Shelbyville, in the interests of this road and in that of their respective towns; this, of course, was whilst the Illinois Central was the only railroad in the county. The managers of this enterprise have a well grounded belief that the road will be pushed towards completion this season. And, finally,

THE TUSCOLA AND ROODHOUSE RAILROAD

Has a paper existence and a dignified president in Tuscola.

PROPORTION OF INDEBTEDNESS ASSUMED.

In the act creating the county of Douglas, the new county became responsible for one-fourth part of the indebtedness of Coles county to the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, and accordingly, at a special meeting of the County Board, January 8, 1868, the county purchased of John Monroe, of Coles county, bonds numbers 1 to 15 inclusive amounting to \$19,070.98, and also paid interest on a remaining \$10,000, amounting to \$7,800, and since, about \$12,500 of interest and principal, making a total cost to the county, in the transaction, of \$39,370.98. Coles county had taken \$100,000 in the stock of the road, now called the I. & St. L.

ALMS HOUSE.

The county owns the southeast quarter of section 36, township 16 north, range 9 east, 160 acres of prairie about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the county seat and has erected a large two-story frame building for an Alms House.

The final deed for the land was made by the I. C. R. R. in April 1871, to Messrs. Sluss, Brown and Jones, the County Court, in pursuance of a contract formerly made with them. The farm cost about \$6,400, to which the value of the buildings may be added.

The present lessee of the property agrees to board paupers at the rate of \$3.00 each per week, and to pay \$3.80 per acre, per annum, for the land.

But few paupers are regularly at the Alms House, the greater number being boarded by private parties at the expense of the county, and in some instances the poor have been allowed a weekly stipend at their own homes, which in many cases has been found to be more economical.

The pauper levy is from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per annum.



THE WAR RECORD.

In the war between the States, 1861, the county contributed liberally, being of the first to respond to the call for soldiers.

The first full company—"D," 21st Ill.—went out under the command of Capt. James E. Callaway, of Tuscola, who became Lieutenant Colonel. President Grant was the first Colonel of this Regiment. B. Frank Reed, of Bowdre Township, was also a Captain of this company. He died September, 1865, of wounds received at Chicamauga. Wm. Brian was the first Captain of company "H," 25th Regiment. Four companies were made up for the 79th, Allen Buckner, of Arcola, being the Colonel. A. Van Deren, of Tuscola, was Captain of company "B," Wm. A. Low, of Newman, was Captain of company "E," Oliver O. Bagley, of Camargo, was Captain of company "G," and Dr. H. D. Martin, of Arcola, was Captain of company "K." Dr. Martin died of wounds received at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863. Gilbert Summe, of Tuscola, was Captain of company "A," 70th Ill., a three months regiment. Derrick Lamb, of Tuscola, was Captain of company "F," 149th, and afterward of company "G," 135th. J. M. Maris, of Tuscola, was Quarter-Master in the 63d Regiment. J. B. McCown, of Camargo, was Colonel of the 63d, in which Regiment J. W. McKinney, was Surgeon. W. H. Lamb, of Tuscola, was Adjutant of the 79th. Wesford Taggart of Tuscola, was Lieutenant Colonel of the 25th. Dr. J. L. Reat was Surgeon of the 21st.

A large number enlisted in the 1st, 2d, 5th, 7th and 13th Cavalry, the Chicago Light Artillery, the 8th and 55th Infantry of Illinois, and the 1st Missouri State Militia.

Henry Von Trebra, of Arcola, was Colonel of the 32d Indiana. He died at Arcola in August, 1863. Simeon Paddleford, of Tuscola, was a Quarter-Master in the 21st Illinois.

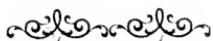
These are probably enough to indicate, measurably, the part of Douglas county in the war of 1861. The report of the Adjutant General of the State, on file in the County Clerk's office contains all possible information under this head except the actual number of men from the county in tabular form.

In July, 1862, the sum of \$2,000 was appropriated by the County Board to aid enlistments and the Magistrates were made distributors, in conjunction with the Board. A. G. Wallace and John Chandler were appointed to procure and present to the 79th Illinois a hundred dollar flag.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Masonry is represented in the county by four Lodges, which, in order of priority, are in Tuscola, Arcola, Newman and Camargo, with an aggregate membership of 360, and Odd Fellowship by four Lodges, Arcola, Tuscola, Newman and Hindsboro, with a membership of 185, which gives a total membership, in the societies, of 545, or about one-sixth of the voters of the county.*

*For a more particular account see Township Histories.



NEWSPAPERS, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

There are published in the county five weekly newspapers, of which Tuscola and Arcola have two each and Newman one.

The county contains thirty-two churches of the various denominations of which seven are in Arcola, five in Tuscola, two in Newman and one in Bourbon, or one church to every five hundred inhabitants.

There are eighty school houses, giving educational facilities to 5,600 pupils, or an average of 70 to the school, the expense being about \$3.00 per annum per scholar.

The act admitting Illinois to the Union in 1818, provides for the reservation of one-36th part of all the public lands, for school purposes, and Section 16 of each Township had been accordingly set apart for the benefit of its inhabitants. In all cases, in this county, Section 16 has been sold too early to realize a large amount of money, the land having been sold, in instances, as low as \$2.00 per acre.

A common fund for the promotion of education, generally, was also established by the United States Government, through the annual payment to the State, of three per cent of the net avails of the public lands within its limits. Of this fund one-sixth part is appropriated to the erection and support of a collegiate institute. Other funds, to a very generous extent, have been provided, from all of which sources arises a large annual income.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEFALCATION.

In January, 1874, James T. Walker, who had been re-elected to the office of County Treasurer in 1871, upon settling his accounts preparatory to surrendering the office to Mr. J. M. Cox, of Arcola Township, his successor, was found to be in default to the county in the sum of \$14,295.29.

His sureties being, for the most part, of the most substantial citizens, he was given every opportunity to make up his accounts out of property of various descriptions, which was in his name, but failing to meet the full requirements of the case and becoming alarmed for his personal liberty, as criminal prosecution was threatened, he escaped from custody, at his home, and under cover of darkness made good his escape. A reward of \$1,000 was at once offered for his apprehension.

A petition, signed by a large number of tax-payers, representing a considerable portion of the wealth of the county, was presented to the Board of Supervisors, at the March meeting, 1874, praying for the release of his bondsmen, but the Board did not see fit to grant the prayer, and a suit was instituted to recover the amount of the sureties, in which the claim of the county was successfully pressed by R. B. Macpherson, assisted by E. L. Sweet, of Champaign. The interests of the bondsmen were in the hands of Thomas E. Bundy and T. H. Macoughtry, of Tuscola.

An adjustment was finally effected by a compromise between the county and Walker's bondsmen, upon their paying \$13,000 and accrued interest from date of judgment. Walker's assets of whatever kind realized some \$8,000 or \$9,000, a relief to his sureties to that extent.

In this unpleasant transaction the county had to sustain a loss of about \$3,000.

Walker was pitied more than blamed in this matter, and perhaps, generally, deemed more unfortunate than sinning.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF PROPERTY, 1859, 1875.

1859.

1875.

	Number.	Value.	Av. Val.	Number.	Value.	Av. Val.
Horses	3,180	\$173,190	\$.54	8,316	\$360,821	\$.43
Cattle.....	6,814	91,292	.13	16,349	278,027	.17
Mnles and Asses	181	13,385	.74	1,318	68,396	.52
Sheep.....	3,818	4,762	1.22	4,940	6,686	1.35
Hogs.....	12,319	25,354	2.00	24,969	72,723	3.00

1859.

1875.

Personal	\$ 494,039	.....	.....	\$1,808,837
Real Estate.....	1,414,797	.....	.....	4,648,070
Town Lots.....	36,325	.....	.....	664,810
Total.....	\$1,945,161	.....	.....	\$7,121,717

Annual settlements with the Treasurer show the steady decrease of yearly expenses of the county, there having been collected for 1868, \$42,022; 1869, \$39,539; 1870, \$33,678; 1871, \$26,798; 1872, \$29,000; 1873, \$26,196; 1874, \$24,586. The levy in 1875 was made for \$17,000, there being due the county \$5,000 on the Walker compromise, which makes \$22,000 provided in 1875.

POPULATION OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

The population of the county by the 8th Census, in 1860, was 7,140; State Census in 1865 gave 11,652; per 9th Census in 1870, 13,484. The number of inhabitants was about doubled the first ten years. The increase from 1860 to 1865 was about sixty per cent., and from 1865 to 1870 about fifteen per cent., the same latter increase to date would give the number of inhabitants at about 15,000 or more, or about thirty-three persons to the square mile, in 1870, and about

thirty-six in 1875. By the Census of 1870 the population was distributed in the Townships as follows:

Tuscola.....	2,863
Arcola.....	2,332
Camargo.....	1,808
Garrett.....	1,599
Bourbon	1,457
Bowdre.....	1,313
Newman	1,070
Sargent.....	1,035
Total.....	13,484

Of which ninety-seven were colored persons and 688 were foreign born, but as Newman has rapidly increased since 1870 that Township now ranks third or fourth in population, the number of inhabitants in Newman city alone being over 1,000 in 1876.

ACREAGE, DOUGLAS COUNTY, 1876.

TOWNSHIPS.	Cultivated.	Not Cult.	Total.
Tuscola.....	38,143	40	38,183
Arcola.....	33,296	668	33,964
Camargo.....	36,670	2,019	38,689
Garrett.....	30,666	808	31,274
Bourbon.....	24,291	2,884	27,175
Bowdre	29,201	1,736	30,937
Newman.....	29,560	796	30,356
Sargent	28,156	1,657	29,813
Totals.....	249,983	10,408	260,391
I., D. & S. Railway.....			280
I. M. Railway.....			182
Town Lots.....			1,477
Total acreage of the county			262,332
Or 409.89 square miles.			

THE DOUGLAS CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Is recorded as having been instituted on March 5, 1866, Caleb Garrett, President, Joseph B. McCown, Vice-President, and the first Board of Directors were, Wm. Brian, of Tuscola Township; Wm. F. Murphy, of Sargent; George W. Henson, of Camargo; L. McAllister, of Arcola, and E. McCarty, of Tuscola Township. Shares were put at \$5.00, and the Society was formed for the purpose of holding an Annual County Fair, and for other purposes. This Society occupies grounds belonging to the

DOUGLAS COUNTY PARK ASSOCIATION,

Which, instituted in 1868, purchased 30 acres south side west half lot 3, northwest quarter section 2, township 15, range 8, half mile south of Tuscola, and issued shares at \$25 each, improved the grounds with suitable buildings, trotting course and a substantial tight board fence, at a total expense of not less than \$4,000.

THE COUNTY OFFICERS

Of Douglas county, from its organization in 1859:

JUDGES AND ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Judge—James Ewing. Associates—Robert Hopkins, John D. Murdock, elected April, 1859.

Judge—Francis C. Mullen. Associates—John D. Murdock, Caleb Bales, elected November, 1861.

Judge—Thomas S. Sluss. Associates—John Brown, John J. Henry, elected November, 1865. Calvin Jones, elected June, 1867.

Judge—Thomas S. Sluss, elected November, 1869.

Judge—Noah Amen, elected November, 1873.

COUNTY CLERKS.

John Chandler, elected April 1859; re-elected 1861.

William H. Lamb, elected November, 1865.

John C. Parcel, elected November, 1869.

Daniel O. Root, elected November 1873.

CIRCUIT CLERK AND RECORDER.

A. G. Wallace, elected April, 1859.

P. C. Sloan, elected November, 1872.

ASSESSOR AND TREASURER.

William Hancock, elected April, 1859.
 George W. Flynn, elected November, 1861.
 V. C. McNeer, elected November, 1863.
 Henry B. Evans, elected November, 1865; re-elected Nov., 1867.
 After Township organization the office was called

COLLECTOR AND TREASURER.

James T. Walker, elected November, 1869; re-elected Nov., 1871.
 James M. Cox, elected November, 1873.
 Henry R. Ingraham, elected November, 1875.

SHERIFFS.

Samuel B. Logan, elected April, 1859.
 Parmenas Watson, elected November, 1860.
 William T. French, elected November, 1862.
 Isaac L. Jordon, elected November, 1864.
 Henry C. Carico, elected November, 1866.
 N. Rice Gruelle, elected November, 1868.
 Newton I. Cooper, elected November, 1870.
 James H. Shawhan, elected November, 1871.
 Francis G. Cunningham, elected November, 1872; re-elected November, 1874.

SUPERINTENDENT SCHOOLS.

Wm. H. Sipple, elected April, 1859.
 S. S. Irwin, elected November, 1861.
 J. Frank Lamb, elected November, 1863.
 W. W. Monroe, elected November, 1865.
 Samuel T. Callaway, elected November, 1869; re-elected November, 1873.
 C. W. Woolverton, appointed September, 1875.
 J. W. King, elected November, 1875.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Henry C. Niles, elected April, 1859; re-elected November, 1861.
 Issachar Davis, elected November, 1863.
 Enos C. Siler, elected November, 1865.
 Issachar Davis, elected November, 1867.
 Edmund Fish, elected November, 1869.
 Henry C. Niles, elected November, 1871.
 Issachar Davis, elected November, 1875.

The offices of County Judge and Associates, prior to Township organization, consisted of three, chosen at large from the county, and gave place to the present Board of Supervisors in 1868, in which each of the Townships, eight in number, elect a representative to serve one year, from the first Tuesday in April. The emoluments of the offices of County Judge and Associates were nominal, being a small per diem and mileage for twelve to twenty days in the year.

THE COUNTY JUDGE,

Under the present system, is Probate Judge, and has civil jurisdiction to the amount of \$500. He is elected every four years, the first having been elected in November, 1869. The salary is from \$500 to \$600, at the discretion of the Board of Supervisors, and can legally be put at \$1,500.

THE COUNTY CLERK'S

Position, under County organization, and prior to the Constitution of 1870, was worth all the fees of the office, which were over \$3,000 and probably in some instances amounted to \$4,000. The present salary, under the law, can not exceed \$1,500 and must be made out of the office, the county not being liable for any shortage in his pay, the balance, if any over \$1,500, being paid into the county treasury. He is entitled to pay for necessary assistance. The present emoluments of this office can only be increased by the county leaving the first class where it belongs and taking place in the second class, which requires a population of 20,000, when the salary may be, but can not exceed, \$2,000. The present population is about 15,000. The office at present is a profit to the county of about \$1,000 per year. The County Clerk is elected to serve four years. The first regular election having been held in November, 1861, therefore the election is held in the odd year.

THE CIRCUIT CLERK AND RECORDER

Is allowed \$1,500 and clerk hire. This office is subject to the same rules as that of the County Clerk, and the present pay can only be increased by an increase of population to 20,000, when it may be \$2,000. All over \$1,500 and assistance is paid into the treasury. Prior to the Constitution of 1870 this office was worth all the fees, which were between \$3,000 and \$4,000. This officer also serves four years. The first regular term began in November, 1860, the election taking place in the even numbered years, being at each Presidential election. The County Clerk and the Circuit Clerk and Recorder, it

will be seen, have no discretion in the collection of fees, which belong to the county treasury.

THE ASSESSOR AND TREASURER'S

Fees, under the old arrangement, would probably average \$1,000 per annum. The office is now called

COLLECTOR AND TREASURER,

And at present the salary is, for this term, fixed by the Board of Supervisors at \$1,400 and an allowance for assistance. This salary can not exceed \$1,500 and clerk hire whilst the county remains in the first class. This officer is elected in the odd year, beginning in 1869 and serves two years.

THE SHERIFF'S

Pay is \$1,500 per year with an allowance for a deputy. The office paid as high as \$3,500 under the old regime. A Sheriff is elected every two years, in the even numbered years, the last election having occurred in November, 1874.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Receives emoluments per year of, probably, an average of \$550. The pay of this officer may legally be, but can not exceed, \$1,500, at the discretion of the Board of Supervisors. The office is filled by an election every four years, held in the odd year, the next regular election being in November, 1877.

A STATE'S ATTORNEY

For each county is elected every four years, beginning in 1872, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, at the election of the members of the General Assembly. He receives a salary of \$400 from the State, and the entire emoluments of the office will average \$900.

THE COUNTY SURVEYOR'S

Fees, which he collects from his employers, at his own risk, have never much exceeded \$600 per year and are not likely to be increased even with a large increase of population and a corresponding increase of business, under the present state of the law, which permits any competent person to perform the work, which formerly belonged exclusively to the office. His sole monopoly is the inspection of mines which it is, *ex-officio*, his duty to measure and report upon annually. It was the duty of the County Surveyor in 1871, under

the Statute, to examine and test all cattle scales in the county, under a penalty of \$50 for neglect. The measure was extremely unpopular, and the law was repealed in 1872. The examination of the crossings of railroads at public highways, which, in 1871, paid the County Surveyor some forty dollars per year, was also stopped by a repeal of the law directing it. This officer was elected biennially until the term of office was changed by the Constitution of 1870 to a period of four years. The last regular election was in November, 1875.

THE PROBATE COURT

Of Douglas county, holds its session on the third Monday of each month, except in January and July, when it sets on the second Monday, these latter being Common Law terms as well.

THE CIRCUIT COURT

Of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit convenes,

SPRING TERM, in

Vermillion county, first Monday in February.

Edgar county, fifth Monday thereafter.

Douglas county, third Monday succeeding.

Clark county, second Monday succeeding.

Coles county, third Monday succeeding.

FALL TERM, in

Vermillion county, second Monday in August.

Edgar county, fifth Monday thereafter.

Douglas county, fourth Monday succeeding.

Clark county, third Monday succeeding.

Coles county, third Monday succeeding.

The Judges are elected every six years beginning first Monday in June, 1873. The salary is \$3,000, which is paid by the State.

The Board of Supervisors meet the first Monday in March, second Monday in July, second Tuesday in September, first Monday in December. The September meeting is the annual meeting.

RIVERS, OR CREEKS.

Douglas county is intersected by the Embarras and Kaskaskia rivers almost at their sources, both rising in Champaign county. The Embarras, which flows generally through the middle and southeastern part of the county, is called "Ambraw," and is marked "Fox River" in the maps of the original United States survey. It is about ninety miles long and empties into the Wabash river in Lawrence county. The waters of this river are now conveyed to Charleston through iron pipes.

The Kaskaskia, locally called "Okaw," is about 300 miles in length, traverses the west part of the county and flows into the Mississippi in Randolph county. A settlement called Kaskaskia was made at its mouth by the French under LaSalle in 1673.

These rivers, locally called "creeks," are, in this county, fringed as it were, by a plentiful growth of timber, which comprises about one-third of the area of the county, which area of timber is at least holding its own, if not increasing, by reason of the cessation of prairie fires, once so prevalent, which have at last yielded to the cultivation and general improvement of the prairie.

The county is situated in Grand Prairie, now rapidly filling up with thrifty farmers, but it is within the memory of comparatively new comers that the prairie was considered almost a bleak, barren waste, unfit for habitation; all of the pioneers, almost without exception, settling within or near the edge of the timber, perhaps by reason of the timber being valuable as well as convenient for use. Nevertheless the seeming protection afforded by the timber had its influence in determining locations in the early days, and it was considered injudicious, to say the least, for a man to expose himself and family to the storms and annual prairie fires.

Twenty years ago, indeed, for the most part, within a nearer time, the traveler or "mover" pushed forward over the prairie for miles in any chosen direction, and almost in a straight line toward his destination, having for his only guide some point of timber, a grove, or perhaps only a knoll, pointed out or described by some obliging settler, and merely selecting the best ground, rode or drove through the tall grass without any sign of a road. In time the repeated travel began to leave a "trail" which, becoming better defined, became a "trace." The "Springfield trace," running through the south part of

the county from Oakland nearly due west, was, in early days, one of the best known and most frequently traveled, and though it has been straightened in many cases, in order that it should conform to the section lines, its original location has been retained in places. In these days the range of vision was bounded only by the horizon, and the white cover of a mover's wagon could be discerned at a distance of from eight to ten miles, suggesting the appearance of a sail at sea, hence these wagons were called "prairie schooners." They usually anchored in the timber or some friendly grove, made a shelter of the sail and built a fire in front. If caught upon the prairie they chose, if possible, the vicinity of some cabin, where the sailors had, generally, a cordial welcome, always receiving what assistance could be given, slept in and about the vessel and by sunrise the next morning would be hull down to leeward. At times fifteen or twenty of them could be taken in at one glance. For the present, however, groves of timber, orchards and hundreds of miles of substantial hedges intercept the view, where twenty years ago the "treeless waste" was a monotony of grass and resin weeds which grew to be as high as a man on horse-back.

These prairie roads, in time, gave way to the present well made and well drained public roads, which, like the section lines they are usually laid upon, conform to the cardinal points, and lengthen the distance between given termini about one-third. The present roads, in most instances, become effectual drains by reason of their ditches, and the system of drainage, under the Statute, having been adopted by some of the Townships, thousands of acres of valuable lands have been rescued from the swamps.

FLORA.

Growing upon the variety of soil peculiar to the Central part of the State, the flora of Douglas county is much diversified; of timber, White, Black, Spanish and Red Oaks, Shellbark and White Hickory, Sugar and White Maple, White and Red (or Slippery) Elm, Black and Honey Locust, White and Black Walnut, Swamp and Upland Ash, Sycamore, Cottonwood, Mulberry and Wild Cherry. These, of course, in the timber bordering the water courses, but the experiment of growing forest trees upon the prairie is a pronounced success as many beautiful and thrifty young groves amply illustrate.

Cord wood is hauled to the various towns in large quantities, principally Oak and Hickory, at prices varying from four to five dollars for choice. However, since the east and west railroads have been in operation, vast quantities of coal are delivered in the county and every year becoming more generally used, not only in the towns but by the farmers upon the prairie. Present prices, about \$3.25 per ton by the car load.

Coal has not been discovered in the county, which lies, however, in the coal region. From discoveries recently made in Coles county, there is claimed to be an abundance of coal at a depth of five hundred feet. Twenty-five miles east of Newman, on the I., D. & S. Railway, near Dana, Vermillion county, Ind., the Dana Coal Company, C. W. Moore, President, is taking out, from a vein four to five feet thick, at a depth of 136 feet, a superior quality of bituminous coal in paying quantities.

Prof. Worthen's "Geology of Illinois," says of Douglas county: "The whole area of the county is covered so deeply with drift clay that there is no outcrop of the underlaying coal measures in the county; from exposures in adjoining counties it is known that the underlaying beds belong to the upper coal measures, and probably include two or three of the upper coals, but the extent to which they are developed here can only be determined with the drill. It is not probable that any heavy bed of coal will be found short of 600 to 800 feet from the surface, though one of the upper seams two or three feet thick might be found at a moderate depth."

The soil on the prairie is a deep black loam, and in the timber a light, grayish clay, the latter is very productive and much better adapted to wheat growing than the prairie lands.

Boulders of Granite or other rock are rarely found of any great size, and in many parts of the county, whether in prairie or timber, they are unknown, whilst in other sections there are enough of small dimensions, weighing from one to five hundred pounds, to obstruct, to some extent, the tillage of the soil, but these are few in number. The largest rock in the county that is visible above the soil, stands in the southeast corner of section 28, township 16, range 7, on the farm of Judge Mullen, in Garrett Township. It protrudes considerably above the ground, showing probably 1,000 cubic feet. All of these surface rocks have been rounded by the action of water, and evidently have been transported by natural agencies from their native beds.

Upon the farm of R. Patterson, section 33, 16, 9, in Camargo Township, and on the Embarras river, is a fine fountain of living water, widely known as "Patterson's Spring," and a similar one on the Okaw, upon the farm of Thos. Brian, section 14, 16, 7, called "Sulphur Spring," and another in Hackett's Grove, section 31, 16, 9, the overflow of which finally reaches the Embarras, through Scattering Fork. These locations, offering the double inducements of shade and water, are favorite places of resort for celebrations which, from numbers, have necessarily an *al fresco* requirement.

On the farm of Wessel Blaase, in Bourbon Township, some mounds have been found, from one of which human remains were taken, in excavating for a building. Other buildings in the county have been set upon slight elevations, all of which, from the surroundings, were doubtless the work of human hands, at least such is the popular belief, assisted, in some instances, by ancient marks upon large trees, all of which face to one point. If an antiquarian society were formed it is possible that Douglas county might furnish some facts of value to the scientist or the antiquarian.

The productiveness of the soil, and the easy tillage, from the absence of timber and rock, with the comparative remunerative value of all farm products, have made agriculture the leading interest of the county, to the exclusion of manufacturing enterprise. At the same time the facilities for manufacturing are not great, from the absence of home coal and perpetual water power. There are, however, many fine flouring mills, several extensive brick yards, which are sufficient for the growing demands of home, and one or two Sorghum refineries, manufacturing syrup, which are doing good business.

The growth of the county and the expansion of agricultural interests, from year to year, increase the demand for nearly all manufactured articles, but, like new countries in this respect, manufactures are of slow growth, and must wait for the necessary capital to accumulate or the introduction of it from other quarters.

The climate of Douglas county is exceptionally healthy and still improving with the cultivation of the land. She offers, in addition, superior inducements to good men of every grade who desire permanent homes, where they can educate their children and enjoy facilities for worship, the educational institutions being of advanced character, and the various religious denominations exhibiting unusual liberality. For the sending and receiving of goods, grain and merchandise generally, her railroad system, now nearly all that could be

desired, having 72 miles in operation, when completed, will hardly be found exceeded elsewhere, and notwithstanding the rapid increase of wealth, evinced in both town and country by many handsome residences, erected within a few years, by self-made men, the tendencies of the people are decidedly democratic, the intelligent workingman receiving as much consideration, socially, as the professional, though he had the bluest blood and the riches of Crœsus.

Nowhere in the county are liquor licenses granted. Crimes committed by residents of the county are comparatively rare. The people are industrious and, upon the whole, the morals are good and the conclusion necessarily follows that Douglas county is making rapid strides in proportional wealth and greatness, towards the front rank, in which she will eventually take her place.

ILLINOIS.

Congressional Townships, about 1,500; Square Miles, 55,410; Swamp Lands, acres, 3,267,470; Railroad grants, 1850-1860, 2,295,053 acres; Territory organized, 1809; State admitted, 1818.

Population, 1860,		Population, 1870,	
White, - - -	1,704,291	White, - - -	2,511,096
Colored, - - -	7,628	Colored, - - -	28,763
Indian, - - -	32	Indian, - - -	32
Total, - - -	1,711,951	Total, - - -	2,539,891
Population		1860.	1870.
Native		1,387,308	2,024,693
Foreign born		324,643	515,198
Persons to a Square mile . . . . .		.....	45.84
Persons to a family . . . . .		.....	5.35
Persons to a dwelling . . . . .		.....	5.47
Males		1,316,537	
Females		1,223,354	
Total		2,539,891	

SUPERVISORS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY,

From Township Organization in 1868.

TOWNSHIPS.

1868.

Garrett.....	C. Garrett.
Tuscola.....	O. C. Hackett.
Camargo.....	G. W. Henson.
Newman.....	B. W. Hooe.
Sargent.....	I. W. Burget.
Bowdre.....	B. Bowdre.
Arcola.....	A. T. Whitney.
Bourbon.....	L. Chandler.

1869.

Wm. Ellars.	Wm. Ellars.
R. Ervin.	A. M. Woody.
K. Glassco.	J. W. McKinney.
M. Rice.	F. W. Hooe.
B. W. Hooe.	D. Todd.
I. W. Burget.	I. W. Burget.
B. Bowdre.	O. P. Hunt.
D. Hitchcock.	Wm. Luce.
L. Chandler.	L. Chandler.

1870.

Wm. Ellars.	Wm. Ellars.
R. Ervin.	A. M. Woody.
F. Hester.	J. W. McKinney.
G. W. Henson.	B. W. Hooe.
B. W. Hooe.	I. W. Burget.
I. W. Burget.	O. P. Hunt.
B. Bowdre.	D. Hitchcock.
A. T. Whitney.	L. Chandler.

1872.

Wm. Ellars.	Wm. Ellars.
R. Ervin.	A. M. Woody.
F. Hester.	J. W. McKinney.
G. W. Henson.	B. W. Hooe.
B. W. Hooe.	I. W. Burget.
I. W. Burget.	O. P. Hunt.
B. Bowdre.	D. Hitchcock.
A. T. Whitney.	L. Chandler.

TOWNSHIPS.

1874.

Garrett.....	J. W. Hackett.
Tuscola	G. P. Phinney.
Camargo.....	M. Rice.
Newman.....	B. W. Hooe.
Sargent.....	I. W. Burget.
Bowdre.....	M. Y. Coykendall.
Arcola.....	M. Barnhart.
Bourbon.....	M. D. Bartholomew And. Ray.

1875.

Thomas Owen.	J. Hoots
G. P. Phinney.	G. P. Phinney.
M. Rice.	M. Rice.
	F. F. Barber. }
	W. R. Brown. }
	S. M. Long.
	M. Y. Coykendall.
	M. Barnhart.
	And. Ray.

1876.

Wm. Ellars.	Wm. Ellars.
A. M. Woody.	P. C. Sloan.
J. W. McKinney.	J. W. McKinney.
B. W. Hooe.	B. W. Hooe.
I. W. Burget.	I. W. Burget.
O. P. Hunt.	O. P. Hunt.
Wm. Luce.	Wm. Luce.
C. Balcs.	C. Balcs.

Population, 1870.

1599	Wm. Howc.
2863	R. Ervin.
1808	M. Rice.
1077	W. R. Brown.
1035	W. F. Murphy.
1313	F. M. Reeds.
2332	M. Barnhart.
1457	J. F. Bouck.

Total Population.....

13484

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

SYSTEM OF SURVEYS.

The rectangular system of surveys adopted by the United States Government in subdividing the public lands, in its present state of perfection, is the simplest and most beautiful that could be devised. A State, when subdivided, has the regularity and symmetry of a well laid out city on a grand scale, the townships corresponding to the blocks and the sections and subdivisions to the lots. The sections and townships are almost invariably one and six miles square, bounded by lines corresponding to the cardinal points.

The public lands are primarily surveyed into rectangular tracts, six miles square, called townships, bounded by lines running east and west, and north and south, and containing, as near as may be, 23,040 acres—16, 7, in Garrett Township, is of just that area. The townships are subdivided into thirty-six tracts one mile square, as a general rule, and called sections. The sections are numbered consecutively from one to thirty-six, beginning in the northeast corner of the township and numbering west with the north tier of sections, thence east with the second tier, west with the third and so on to section thirty-six in the southeast corner of the township.

Sections are divisible into four equal parts of 160 acres each, and each quarter section is again divisible into two half quarters of 80 acres or into four quarter-quarters of 40 acres each. These are called legal subdivisions and are the only divisions recognized by the Government in disposing of the public lands, except where tracts are made fractional by water courses or other causes. The subdivisions of sections were not actually surveyed and marked in the field. Quarter section or half mile posts were established on the boundaries of the sections, and the quarter-quarter corners are, by law, the equidistant points between the section and quarter section corners.

The lines constituting the base of the public surveys, with regard to Douglas county especially, are three. A line running north and south through the centre of the State is called the "Third Principal Meridian," and a similar one in the State of Indiana, which is the Second Principal Meridian, and a Principal Base line which crosses Illinois about 80 miles south of Douglas county. We count, therefore, north from the Base line and east from the third Principal Meridian, or west from the second Principal Meridian. Thus, Tuscola is situated in township 16, North of the Principal Base, of Range 8 East, of the third Principal Meridian, and Newman is in the same Township, 16, North of the Principal Base, and of Range 14 West of the second Principal Meridian. Thus these points are accurately located, for no other section of land in the State of Illinois can possibly have the same description, and knowing the location of any other city in the State, in the same manner, that depends upon the same Base and Meridian, their distance apart can be quite accurately estimated.

As is well known, lines beginning at a given distance apart and both running accurately north will converge or approach each other, and consequently the Townships always become narrower as they run north, and a single Township is about three rods narrower on its north side than on the south, in this latitude. A check upon this convergence is made by running what is called a Correction line, sub-base or standard parallel. Such a line runs between Townships 15 and 16 in this county. Here the work was, as it were, begun afresh, with new and accurate measurements east and west, and thence the work again carried on north. This will account for the well known slip corners of Townships and sections on this line, sometimes called "jogs;" Surveyors call them "fallings," falling to the right or left of corners at the end of the line run.

The townships in range 14 west, in Douglas county, count from the second P. M. in Indiana, so that a system of surveys counting east from the third P. M., in Illinois, was extended until it met and closed upon a system, counting west from the second P. M. in Indiana.

Township 16, 8, was surveyed by John Messinger, April, 1821; 15, 9, by W. L. May, in May, 1821; 15, 8 and 14, 8, by C. McK. Hamtrauck, who subdivided 15, 9, into sections in June, 1821. It is unlawful for the surveyor who surveys townships to subdivide the same into sections, that one may be a check upon the other, and it is well known that in many cases the surveyors, being overtaken by a severe attack of bad weather, subdivided some of the townships in the tent.

In re-establishing the lines of the original survey, the so-called *pro rata* system is now universally adopted by all skilled surveyors, in which they are sustained by the Courts; not, however, until the surveyors had educated the Courts up to the point. That is to say, if in a measurement of six miles, between original corners, there is a loss or gain found, thus differing from the record, the difference is distributed to each mile. In other words, if the loss or gain is six rods in six miles, each section will lose or gain one rod from its original recorded length, whilst, at the same time it may be longer or shorter than some other section on the same measured line as it was in the original survey, the whole distance is longer or shorter than the recorded distance, so the length of each mile of the distance is longer or shorter than the recorded distance.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF
THE LAND OFFICE, 1868, PAGE 7.

The original corners, where they can be found, must stand, under the Statute as the true corners they were intended to represent, even though not exactly where strict professional care might have placed them in the first instance.

Missing corners must be re-established in the identical localities they originally occupied. When the spot can not be determined by existing landmarks in the field, resort must be had to the field notes of the original survey.

The law provides that the lengths of the lines as stated in the original field notes, shall be considered as the true lengths, and the distance between the corners, as set down in those notes, constitute the proper data from which to determine the true locality of the missing corner.

Hence the rule, that all such should be restored at distances "proportionate" to the original measurements between existing original landmarks.

TUSCOLA TOWNSHIP.

"Hodie Mihi Cras Tibi."

Tuscola, the county seat, is situated in section 34, township 16, north, of range 8 east, of the third Principal Meridian. The original town was laid out by a company, who also instituted the city of Newman at the same time, in 1857, and the projectors of the enterprise predicted that a new county would be soon formed, that the east and west railroad would be built, and that Tuscola would be the county seat of the new county. The new county was made in two years, Tuscola became the county seat about the same time, and the railroad was built through the county fifteen years after.

October 11, 1859, an election was held for and against incorporation. The names of all the voters were: Wm. Chandler, I. J. Halstead, Michael Noel, A. L. Otis, F. F. Nesbit, P. Noel, A. J. Gorman, J. H. Harrison, Jas. Davis, A. G. Wallace, John Chandler, A. VanDeren, Thos. Woody and J. G. Cannon. For incorporation, 12; against incorporation, 2—14. The last six named are still living in the city. Town organized November, 28, 1859. First Council was: F. F. Nesbit, L. J. Wyeth, Jas. Davis, W. T. French, with M. Vaul, Clerk.

The Charter is dated March 11, 1869. The first Mayor was James H. Martin, with a Council consisting of L. L. Jordan, E. Price, M. Pugh, W. Taggart. Mayor Martin resigned in June, 1870, and dying November 15, 1871, was buried at Camargo with Masonic honors. He was from Indiana and had resided in Tuscola about six years in the practice of the law. Tuscola is, doubtless, the first city in the State that was organized under the general incorporation act, which took effect July, 1, 1872. Various additions have been made to the area of the original town plat, which now covers an area of one square mile.

The prosperity and progress of the city has been retarded by many and some extensive fires, the largest and most notable of which, known as *the fire*, occurred on the night of March 11, 1873, at about 9 o'clock p. m. It originated in Block "A," between the present location of Hudson's lumber yard and Griswold's store. Block "A," 110 feet front, was built up of wooden structures, and the first intimation of the fire was the loud explosion of a quantity of gunpowder in a grocery store where the fire began. The explosion spread the flames in every direction in the block, and the intense heat soon ignited the buildings on the east side of Parke street, and the fire rapidly made its way along the south side of Sale street, and the north side of the Avenue, including Commercial Block, the best building in the city, a large three-story brick which contained, besides several handsome stores, a large City Hall, and in the third story the splendid Hall of the Masonic Society, also the First National Bank. These rooms had been finished in fresco in the best style of the art and the Lodge room was not surpassed by many of the finest halls in the large cities. When it was found that the Block would be burnt, the bank men piled every possible moveable into the vaults, including the valuable law library of Mr. Cannon, and upon opening the vaults the third day after the fire, the contents were found to be absolutely uninjured. This Commercial Block occupied the site of the present Opera Block. The other burnt buildings were of wood but contained in the aggregate a large quantity of merchandise. Some fifty buildings were destroyed, and the loss was not much short of \$150,000.

Tuscola was, and is, destitute of a fire company or fireman's organization of any kind whatsoever, and the great fire was only checked by tearing out buildings in its course, which energetic action probably saved Union Block on Sale street, a building of considerable value. Other fires have occurred from time to time, resulting mostly in loss, but in many instances valuable buildings have been saved by the well directed efforts of volunteer firemen, with no other apparatus than a dull axe or two and a few ropes. A fire limit has been fixed within the bounds of which it is unlawful to erect a wooden building.

Tuscola contains the Court House, which is more particularly described in the notes on the county at large, and the fine building of Tuscola Union School District, the corner stone of which was laid on the 20th day of June, 1870, by the Masons and Odd Fellows, with appropriate ceremonies. It contained a history of the city and county, with exact situation of both; the variations of the compass and the altitude and longitude, by Henry C. Niles; the history of Freema-

sority and Odd Fellowship, in the county, by R. B. Macpherson, and that of the School District, by Dr. J. L. Reat and W. B. Dryer.

This building is of three stories with basement, a large bell and excellent town clock, and has ample accommodations for over 500 pupils, which is about the number of present attendance. The contract price was originally \$32,000, but the amount was subsequently increased so that the entire cost is about \$40,000. The contractor and builder was L. Johnston.

The District issued bonds in aid of the cost of construction to the amount of \$20,000, which were payable in three, five and seven years and were sold for ninety-two and one half cents.

A substantial two-story brick school house was demolished in 1871 to make room for the present building. It had cost \$6,000. The first School House was a one-story frame, which cost \$500, built in 1858. It stands in its original location, next east of the Baptist Church, now refitted for a dwelling.

The first hotel was built by the Town Company, and there seems to be authority for the statement that the I. C. R. R. Co, had agreed to put the depot opposite the present site of the Court House, say at Houghton street, but under a mistake of the person in charge it got its present location. This change in the proposed location of the first depot accounts measurably, if not altogether, for the absence of business houses about the Court House. The first store in town was built on the square and removed up town. A drug store, the first in town, was kept for years by Dr. Wright in the dwelling now occupied by H. B. Evans, on the Court House square.

The first child born in Tuscola was Miss May, daughter of A. G. Wallace. Miss May Chandler moved to town at the age of six weeks, and was, therefore, the "first baby." She is the daughter of Wm. Chandler, who built the second dwelling in the place, northwest corner of Daggy and Main streets, still standing, remodeled.

Opera Block, on the north side of the Avenue, was built by stock subscription in 1874, and replaces Commercial Block, which was burnt in 1873. Besides several large stores it contains a large audience room furnished with comfortable arm chairs, and a graceful gallery, proscenium boxes, large and roomy stage, drop and other curtains and scenery, private entrances and exits, and almost every convenience for a fairly appointed theater. It has a seating capacity of about 1,000 and the building cost quite \$30,000. As this Hall was added to the improvement in the face of the fact that the former Hall did not pay,

it must be conceded that it was erected by public spirited men in recognition of the great need of such a convenience, and in a spirit of pure love for the good and beautiful the intelligent portion of the community can appreciate.

The brick block of Bright & Jones, on the south side of the Avenue, contains, on the second floor, the Lodge Rooms of the Masonic Society. That of the Odd Fellows being on the second floor of J. M. Smith's building, on the same street.

Union Block, on Sale street, corner of Main, was erected in 1871 by a combination of capital, and narrowly escaped the fate of Commercial Block in the great fire. It is also of brick, of two stories, and about 100 feet front. There are several other small brick buildings.

The first newspaper in Tuscola, and in the county, was the "Tuscola Press," followed by the "Douglas County Shield," the "True Republican" and the "Tuscola Gazette." The papers published at present are: The "Saturday Journal," which was once the "Union"—it is published by Lindsay & Chapman, and is Republican in politics—and the "Douglas County Review," instituted in July, 1875, devoted to Democratic principles, and published by Converse & Parks. These papers are known in newspaper parlance as "co-operative."

The first Banking House in the county was that of Wyeth, Cannon & Co., having been instituted in 1865, afterwards converted into the "First National Bank of Tuscola;" capital, \$113,000; surplus, \$25,000; H. T. Carraway, President; W. H. Lamb, Cashier. There is no other bank at present, two or three more having had a short existence. The Douglas County Bank was instituted September, 1870, on Sale street.

There are five Churches, of which the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian and Colored Methodist have one each. The Methodist and Presbyterian Churches were finished about the same time, 1865, the former being of brick. The large brick tower of the Baptist Church is a conspicuous object from the surrounding country.

The first Masonic Lodge in the county was instituted in Tuscola in 1860: Jas. Davis, W. M.; W. B. Dryer, Secretary, and W. H. Russell, Treasurer; Tuscola, No. 332; a Council in 1863, a Chapter in 1867, and a Commandery of Knights Templar in 1870. Messrs. Davis and Dryer are yet business men of the place. Russell, who came in 1859, became a prominent and wealthy merchant in the firm of Woody & Russell, and died in June, 1876. This organization had a lodge room in Commercial Block, which was burnt in 1873. The present membership is 140.

Of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 316, in Tuscola, was put in working order June 6, 1865. The charter members were: C. M. Richards, A. B. Gibbs, I. L. Williams, R. Bardeen, P. F. Kinder, H. Gregory; Secretary, John G. Uhler. The Encampment was instituted October 8, 1868. The present membership is about 65.

Tuscola is divided into three Wards which are represented in the City Council by two Aldermen from each, the Mayor being John J. Jones, of the firm of Bright & Jones. The population of the city is 2,000.

In December, 1867, Jas. B. Hart, a resident of Tuscola, who had for several years kept a plow store on the corner of Central Avenue and Parke street, and was an active member of the Christian Church, was arrested for complicity in a case of forgery committed upon the First National Bank of Madison, Wisconsin, the principal being one Barton, who had passed as a Christian minister of the Gospel. Hart was taken upon a requisition from the Governor of Wisconsin, though an attempt had been made to carry him off without it, which had been successfully resisted by Jos. G. Cannon and others. Hart was accompanied to the depot on the night of Wednesday, December 18, 1867, by a large crowd of friends and sympathizers, such a demonstration in fact that the officer in charge feared a rescue. He was conveyed to Madison, attended by T. H. Macoughtry, as counsel. He returned the following Saturday, having been able to give as security a \$5,000 check of Wyeth, Cannon & Co., which had been voluntarily tendered by Wm. P. Cannon, Esq., upon which the money was at once paid in Madison, and that deposited as security. The trial, set for January 7, 1868, resulted in his acquittal and he returned cleared, being obliged, however to meet an expense of \$1,200.

Hart eventually sued the bank for the reward offered for Barton and for false imprisonment, and finally settled for \$4,200, his expenses, however, were heavy. The Sheriff of the county was Henry C. Carico, who had been elected in 1866. He served in the war of 1861, with a Captain's commission, in company "D" 14th Ill. Cavalry. Though young he had been unusually successful in business and had accumulated a large amount of property. He died suddenly in Chicago, on a health tour, and was buried Masonically at Tuscola, in October, 1871.

Tuscola Township contains 58 sections of land, making an area of $60\frac{2}{3}$ square miles and 38,823 acres, some of the sections being more than a mile square, and is the largest Township in the county in

area as well as in population and wealth. This Township being nearly all prairie was of the latest settled, its development being almost entirely due to its railroads, the I., D. & S. and the I. C. Railroads crossing at Tuscola.

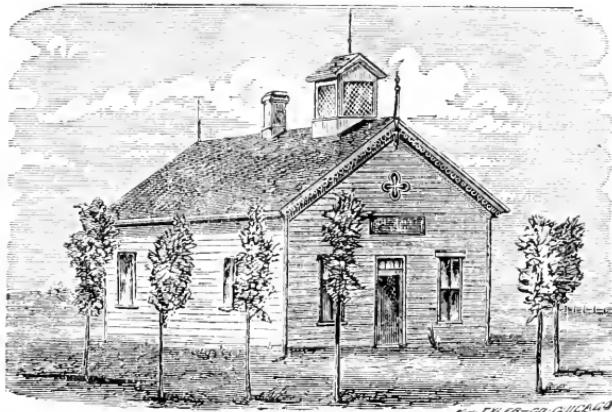
Amongst the most active of the earlier settlers were Oliver C. and M. F. Hackett, Owen J. Jones and Joseph W. Smith, and in the north part, B. F. Boggs, B. F. Nelson and G. P. Phinney. O. C. Hackett was the first Supervisor of the Township. Mr. Phinney, who arrived in Tuscola in 1859, on the day of the election for county seat, was subsequently chosen three different times to represent the Township as Supervisor, in 1873-4-5. Wm. Brian settled in the west part of the Township in 1834, and was for many years the only inhabitant. Jos. G. Cannon and Wm. Wamsley, of Tuscola, both old settlers of the town, added the Wamsley & Cannon addition to Tuscola in 1860. Mr. Wamsley died October, 1874, and was buried by the Masons at Tuscola, on his 70th birth day. Theodore F. Daggy died in August, 1874. He was a young lawyer of great promise. Enoch, father of Kimball Glasco, of this township, settled one mile north of Charleston, in Coles county, in 1826. The first settler in Coles county seems to have been John Parker, in 1824, who located at the Blakeman mill on the Embarras.

In the distribution of county offices the share of Tuscola Township, by the vote of the people, has been liberal. Thomas S. Sluss was elected County Judge in November, 1865, and to the same title, but a different position, after township organization in the fall of 1869. Andrew G. Wallace was the first Circuit Clerk of the new county in 1859, and continued to serve, by continuous re-election, until November, 1872, when he was succeeded by Patrick C. Sloan, the present incumbent. G. W. Flynn, as Assessor and Treasurer, served from November, 1861, to November, 1863, succeeded by V. C. McNeer, sr., who was followed by Henry B. Evans, in November, 1865, who was re-elected in 1867. Jas. T. Walker was made Collector and Treasurer in 1869 and again in 1871. Henry R. Ingraham was elected to the same office in 1875, and is the present officer. Wm. T. French, in November, 1862, and Henry C. Carico, in 1866, were elected to the office of Sheriff. Wm. H. Sipple was installed as Superintendent of Schools in 1859, being the first in that office. C. Frank Lamb was elected to the same position in November, 1863, to fill a fractional term, and succeeded by Rev. S. T. Callaway, in 1869, who was re-elected in 1873. He died in 1875 and the interim between that

time and the November election was filled by C. W. Woolverton, by appointment. Henry C. Niles was elected County Surveyor in 1871, the first one to serve four years under the new Constitution of 1870. He had been the first Surveyor of the county, in 1859, and was re-elected in 1861. E. C. Siler had been put into the same office in the fall of 1865. O. B. Lester was appointed State's Attorney in July, 1872, and was the first person born in the county who held a State office in the county. The Supervisors of the Township have been: 1868, O. C. Hackett; 1869, K. Glassco; 1870, Rice Ervin; 1871, A. M. Woody; 1872, P. C. Sloan; 1873-4-5, G. P. Phinney. The present Supervisor is Rice Ervin, who arrived in the county in April, 1865.

The population of the township in 1870, per Ninth Census, was 2,863. The township took stock in the I., D. & S. Railway to the amount of \$20,000, at ten per cent. interest, payable in 14 years.

Acres in the township cultivated.....	38,143
Acres in the township not cultivated.....	40
Town lots, Tuscola.....	640
Total acres	38,823



A MODERN SCHOOL HOUSE.

ARCOLA TOWNSHIP.

“Labor Omnia Vincit.”

The original city of Arcola was laid off by the Illinois Central Railroad on its own lands, about the centre of section 4, 14, 8, in November, 1855, in which year the road had been completed through the county. Large tracts were soon after added by Dr. F. B. Henry, John McCann and others, and later the area of the place was farther enlarged by the additions of Chandler & Bales on the south, Sheldon & Jaques on the east and other smaller tracts, some sixteen in all, until the city now covers the area of an entire section, viz., one square mile. The railroad company chose to lay off the streets of the original town plat square with the track, which runs considerably to the east, thus throwing the streets off the cardinal points in the heart of the city. In the additions on the south and east the proprietors of the additions have preferred keeping to the north, south, east and west lines, thereby conforming to the original survey of the land, hence the notable deflections in the built up streets of the city toward the south and east.

The original station was called “Okaw” by the railroad company and went by that name for a number of years until a change was made under the following circumstances: Col. John Cofer was post master at Rural Retreat from 1854 to 1858 and being the nearest post master, as such, the duty devolved upon him to show the necessity of a post office at “Okaw,” which had been petitioned for by Doctor and Judge Henry, John Blackwell and others. The Colonel sent the papers to Washington in due course, and they were returned with the information that there was already in the State a post office called

Okaw, whereupon he and Hewitt, the station agent, substituted the present beautiful name, the origin of which, however, has not been given.

Col. Cofer represented the county in the State Legislature and is still, though advanced in years, an active business resident of the township. John Blackwell, Esq., who came to the place in 1857, was the first magistrate in the town. He was, in his day, a leading man in all that pertained to good citizenship, and died, January 16, 1869, much lamented. Dr. F. B. and Judge John J. Henry are yet active business citizens of the town, the latter having been elected Associate Justice of the county prior to Township organization in 1865.

The first City Council, or Board of Trustees of the city, was convened in 1858. Mahlon Barnhart was the first President and I. S. Taylor, Clerk. W. T. Sylvester and Judge Henry were of the Board. Mr. Barnhart was from Indiana in 1857, and was elected Supervisor of the township in 1873-4-5 and again in 1876, being the present Supervisor.

August 6, 1873, the city was organized under the general law for incorporating cities and towns, in force July 1, 1872, with Geo. Klink, Mayor. Aldermen—H. M. McCrory, J. E. Morris, J. H. Wagner, Jas. Jones. It is now divided into wards and Geo. Klink is the present Mayor. He had the rank of Sergeant Major in the 25th Illinois in war of 1861.

The city has lost much by many destructive fires, amongst the more notable of which was the loss of a fine brick block on First South street, west of the railroad. This was a substantial two-story building of 110 feet front, and had been erected by Samuel Blackwell at a cost of \$20,000. The fire occurred in January, 1874, and was supposed to have been incendiary, but the building had been on fire previously in a drug store which occupied part of it, so the fire may have been spontaneous in its origin. Mr. Blackwell arrived in the place in 1858, before the institution of the county of Douglas. There was also lost by fire in October, 1875, a two-story frame school house belonging to the district which had cost between \$5,000 and \$6,000. This was supposed to have been purposely fired. Parties were tried for the crime but acquitted. Some years previously another school house had been designedly burnt by a disreputable painter, who kept a tavern in the city. He was tried and cleared. In the summer of 1861 a large elevator was burnt on Second South street, and at another time Bradbury's mill in the south part of town. Rust's frame dwell-

ing was burnt in 1872, and three hotels have also been lost by fire. A fire limit has been established, within the bounds of which it is unlawful to erect wooden buildings, but no other precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of dangerous fires. In addition to the calamities of fire, the city was visited, on May 14th 1858, by a tornado, which also took the village of Bourbon in its course. This storm threw down sixteen buildings in Arcola, beside doing other serious damage. It is the most serious storm remembered in this region.

The first Banking House in the city was instituted by Beggs & Clark in March, 1868, which, on December 19, 1875, became the present First National Bank of Arcola. Capital, \$50,000. James Beggs, President; A. L. Clark, Cashier. Mr. Beggs arrived in the city in 1851. The present Banking House of J. C. Justice was instituted July 23, 1873. Cannon, Wyeth & Co., had a Bank here for a short time.

Amongst the most prominent of the permanent buildings in the city, at present and erected to date, Union Block, 60 x 40, built by Douglas, Louthan & Grant, Duncan's Block, the Bank Block, Lloyd's Block and Willis' Block, west of the railroad, are all substantial bricks. The finest building in the city is Metropolitan Block, on the north side of First South street. It is an imposing large two-story brick edifice, covering seven large stores of great depth, and having an aggregate frontage of 160 feet. The upper floors are principally occupied by the handsome lodge rooms of the benevolent societies of the place, the chief feature, however, being a fine auditorium or City Hall, with a seating capacity of about 800, with comfortable arm chairs, a spacious and roomy stage, drop and other curtains and scenery, and most of the best appliances of the day for the convenience and comfort of exhibitors and audiences. It was built in 1872 by various owners at a cost of \$30,000. A new School House is about being erected of brick. It will be of tasteful design, 35 feet in height and 64 x 74 feet, to cost about \$10,000.

In Churches, in the county, Arcola takes the lead in numbers, having seven, of which the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Christian, Presbyterian, Catholic and Lutheran denominations have one each.

The Masonic Society instituted Arcola Lodge No. 366, in October, 1861; the first officers of which were, W. T. Sylvester, W. M.; H. C. McAllister, S. W.; Wm. Jones, J. W. The present membership is 65.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows began business here October 11, 1860, and is therefore the oldest Odd Fellow lodge in the county by about four years. The charter members were, Jas. Ewing, W. T. Sylvester, C. Cooper, L. D. Price and A. G. Wallace, of Tuscola. Jas. Ewing was the first County Judge of Douglas, 1859. This Lodge, No. 289, has a present membership of 65.

Of newspapers there are two. The Arcola Record was started in 1865 under John M. Gruelle, the present proprietor. It is independent in politics. The Douglas County Democrat, formerly owned by H. H. Moore, was established in 1870, is Democratic in political creed, and the present editor and proprietor is C. M. Leek. Both are known in newspaper parlance as "co-operative."

In July, 1862, fourteen years ago, a gloom was cast over the community by the accidental death, by drowning, of John Blackwell, a lad of 12, and a son of John Blackwell, sr. In company with Wm. R. Rust, then also a lad, and a German, Peter Henson, they attempted the old "Stoval Ford" on the Okaw, in Bourbon Township, being in a buggy drawn by a fine mare belonging to L. C. Rust. The waters were up and the ford being deeper than they supposed, John Blackwell and Henson were drowned, Rust escaping by a miracle, how, he never knew. The mare having become entangled in the harness, was lost.

L. C. Rust, father of W. R. Rust, was a leading merchant and business man of Arcola, having been one of those who removed from Bourbon when the business of that place was transferred to Arcola and Tuscola. He died February, 1873. Dr. I. N. Rynerson died in April, 1873. He was a farmer and former practicing physician, of fine education and great talent as a public speaker.

Arcola is unfortunately the scene of two of the few murders committed in the county. One of these was the deliberate murder of Joe. Eves, a carpenter, by one Bullock, an agent for Culbertson. Bullock, who was a large heavy young man, had repeatedly joked Eves about his supposed intimacy with women, and after repeated rencontres Eves appears to have been able, on the last occasion, to retaliate in kind and with liberal interest, which so enraged Bullock that, producing a pistol, he shot Eves on the instant. This occurred near the present Harvey Restaurant. Bullock fled and concealed himself but the people promptly turned out and captured him. He was committed for murder in the first degree, and as there was no jail in the county at the time, August, 1861, he was imprisoned at Champaign, where

by a daring effort, he broke jail and made good his escape. Eves was a quiet inoffensive man, and it does not appear that he even expected to provoke Bullock to anger.

The other murder was that of Mr. Abram Houghtelling, a lumber merchant, by his nephew, Desang, which occurred January 21, 1872. Mr. H. was sitting in his office writing when Desang entered, and within ten or twelve feet, discharged the contents of a double-barrelled shot gun, which, having been loaded with large buckshot, killed him instantly. The murderer was tried and the defence having sufficiently established insanity, he was committed to the Asylum at Elgin, whence he at one time made his escape and returning to Arcola made many threats of violence. He was re-arrested and returned to the Asylum by Sheriff Cunningham. Douglas county has had six insane persons committed to the various Asylums of the State.

COMPARATIVE ELEVATIONS OF POINTS ALONG THE LINE OF
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

South line of county.....	303.0
Arcola station.....	303.7
Bourbon Switch.....	279.3
Tuscola station.....	285.3
North line of county.....	332.7

Which shows Arcola station to be 18.4 feet higher than Tuscola on the line of the railroad.

Bourbon Switch is a point on the I. C. R. R., in the north part of this township, between sections 15 and 22, township 15, range 8. It had been made a point for the reception of cross-ties, during the construction of the road, and locally known as the "Tie Switch." It has a side track for the accommodation of the neighborhood, called the Ohio Settlement, which is comparatively thickly settled, for prairie, and rapidly becoming the best improved section of the country.

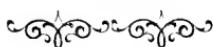
The township of Arcola contains 56 sections of land, equal to 54 square miles, containing 34,694 acres. Previous to township organization this division, then called "precinct, extended one mile farther east and also contained all of range 14, 7, which now belongs to Bourbon. It then had seventy-seven sections of land. The population, per the 9th Census, 1870, was set down at 2,332, being the second in point of population, or about 41 persons to the square mile; 1,900 of them, however, live in the city.

Being about all prairie, the township was settled up later than those containing timber. It is traversed by the Illinois Central and

Illinois Midland Railways, which cross at Arcola. The Toledo and St. Louis Railroad, which runs in a southwesterly direction from Arcola, is graded for several miles, and the prospect for its completion this season is said to be good. This township, by a vote of the people, issued bonds in aid of the I. M. Railway to the amount of \$100,000. The legality of the procedure having been called in question, both as to calling the election and voting the bonds, whether the bonds will eventually have to be paid or not is doubtful, the matter being now in litigation.

Citizens of this township have figured largely in the public business of the county. Col. John Cofer, W. T. Sylvester and Joseph H. Ewing have represented the people in the State Legislature. Jas. Ewing was the first County Judge, being elected in 1859, and after township organization Asa T. Whitney was the first Supervisor, 1868; D. Hitchcock served in the same capacity, 1869-70; Wm. Luce, 1871-72; succeeded by Mahlon Barnhart, who was elected in 1873-74-75, and again in 1876, being the present Supervisor. W. W. Monroe was made Superintendent of Schools in 1865, Jas. M. Cox, County Treasurer in 1873, serving until the fall of 1875. Edmund Fish was elected County Surveyor in 1869, and served two years. He is now County Surveyor of Montgomery county. F. G. Cunningham was elected Sheriff in 1872 and, removing to Tuscumbia, was re-elected in 1874. N. Rice Gruelle was elected to the same office in 1868. John J. Henry was Associate Justice of the county in 1865 and resigned. He was succeeded by Calvin Jones in 1867.

Acres in the township cultivated	33,296
Acres in the township not cultivated.....	668
Town lots.....	640
Total acres.....	34,604



CAMARGO TOWNSHIP.

"Antiqua Virtute et Fide."

Camargo Township enjoys the honor of being the oldest settled portion of Douglas county, the first comers of whom we have any account having arrived in 1829. The township derives its name from the city of Camargo in Mexico, and was suggested by Col. McCown. The first house built in Douglas county is yet standing on section 33, 16, 9, on the Iles' land, west of the railroad bridge at Camargo and north of the track. It was raised in 1829 by John A. Richman, the father of John Richman of our day, and well and familiarly known as "Uncle Jack." John A. Richman lived to be over 80, and even at that age would hardly deign to ride a horse, but would gird himself with knife and tomahawk and with gun on shoulder, would "step over" to the Okaw timber, twelve or fifteen miles and back, as coolly as a man of the present day would walk a mile. Mr. Richman came from West Virginia, in the year mentioned—some say, however, 1827—and John Richman, then a lad, made a hand at the raising. This house was for a long time the headquarters for elections and military musters.

There was a small tribe of Indians camped a Bridgeport, now Hugo P. O., section 12, 15, 9, which was a trading point with them and a store or trading post was kept by Godfrey Vessar, a Frenchman, or perhaps Vessar & Bulbory.

Mr. John Hammet and his sons, Wm. S. and Jas. R., arrived in November, 1830. The family lived in a tent the first winter and were visited by large numbers of Indians who would call and sit around the fire. Their general conduct was such as to leave the impression that they were honest, and although the family of the Hammet's was at their mercy, nothing was stolen, and they had no fears for their per-

sonal safety. However one or two battles with Indians from the upper Embarras are spoken of as having occurred, 1815-1818; one with Government Surveyors, near the creek in Coles county. John Hammet and Harrison Gill, of Kentucky, were the first land owners in the area of the county, after the Government, having entered land on the same day. Mr. H. took several hundred acres north of Camargo village, and Mr. Gill entering 240 acres in section 35, east of Camargo. The Patents for these first entered lands were signed by Andrew Jackson, in March, 1830. Mr. Gill is still living in Bath county, Kentucky. Samuel Ashmore entered part of section 36, 15, 10, in 1830, also. Mr. Gill came from Kentucky on horse-back and in company with his Uncle Robert visited the Indians at Hugo. His Uncle told the "boss" Indian that Gill, being about to enter land, wanted a wife. Upon hearing the news the "ladies" at once gathered around the candidate for matrimonial honors as if they meant business. All of them wanted a white man, "if he could hunt." Mr. Gill only got out of the difficulty by informing them that, much to his regret, he was a "poor hunter," and so would make but a sorry husband. The two winters immediately succeeding the arrival of these early settlers, were the hardest known in the history of the State, that of 1831-2 being known as the winter of the great snow. The milling of the neighborhood was done principally at Eugene, Ind., a distance of forty miles.

Jas. R. Hammet was active in the interests of the new county of Douglas and also in those of the east and west railroad, of which he was one of the incorporators and a director for fourteen years. G. W. Henson, Charles Brewer, John Brown, Martin Rice, John D. Murdock, Alexander Bragg and the Watson's were also of the first arrivals. C. Brewer came in 1855. John Brown, who arrived in 1838, was elected Associate Justice of the county of Douglas in 1865. Mr. Rice has been a resident of the State since 1849, and of what is now Douglas county since 1853. He actively assisted in the movement of the new county, and was a member of the first political convention held in it. In the second year after township organization—1869—he was elected Supervisor of Camargo Township, re-elected in 1873 and every year since, being a member of the present Board. John D. Murdock was elected Associate Justice of Douglas county, as a member of the first County Board in 1859, and re-elected in 1861. Coleman Bright, a native of Virginia, came from Indiana to Camargo in August, 1850. He has been a merchant about ever since, and is now

senior member of the firm of Bright & Jones, in Tuscola. Alexander Bragg came to the State in 1835, and served in the Mexican War, 1846. W. D. Watson, of this township, was in the State Senate at the time of forming the county. Geo. W. Henson arrived in 1844. H. L. Thornsbrue, of this township, is probably the oldest living person born within the area of the county—1830.

The original part of the village of Camargo was laid off in November, 1836, by Isaac Moss, Jos. Fowler, Surveyor, and was called New Salem. When Moss' addition was made it was called New Albany, after which it received its present name. It is the most ancient village in the county, and in the long years pending the advent of the I. & I. C. Railway was considered "finished." The completion of this road, however, has given it an impetus that may end in distinction, it having been the place of residence of many of the most successful business men of the county. The first County Court of Douglas county was held here "under dispensation," pending the selection of a county seat. The town proper composes an area of about 80 acres, lying on the left bank of the Embarras river and upon the line of the I. D. & S. Railway.

The Methodists and Christians have each a church, the former being a fine brick building costing \$5,000, and another brick block is the store of Carraway & Elses.

Camargo Lodge No. 440, A. F. and A. M., was instituted October 18, 1865. The charter members were: Jas. T. Orr, A. Salisbury, R. E. Carmack, A. K. P. Townsend, Geo. C. Gill, Martin Rice, W. C. Campbell, R. C. Patterson, J. T. Helm, J. R. Henderson, H. G. Russell. The first officers were: Jas. T. Orr, W. M.; Geo. C. Gill, Secretary; R. E. Carmack, Treasurer. A commodious lodge room was dedicated October 2, 1875; R. A. Chapter was instituted U. D. November 9, the same year. The present membership is 66.

The township took stock in the I. D. & S. Railway to the amount of \$15,000, payable in fourteen years, with ten per cent interest. The taxes paid by the road materially reduce the interest.

The Danville, Tuscola & Western is a proposed railroad, graded and partly bridged. It crosses the west and north part of the township in a northeasterly direction. The line was established in 1872.

The area of the township is fifty-six sections of land or about equal to $60\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, some of the sections having over 1,000 acres. The township contains 38,769 acres.

The notable high-handed and desperate robbery of Mr. Wm. S Hammet and his household occurred on the night of June 8, 1870. The family had retired. Mr. H. was aroused by a knock at the door, and upon opening it was instantly seized by two armed and masked men, who demanded silence and money. Mr. H. being not only unarmed and partly unclothed, taken by surprise, with a loaded pistol pointing directly at and close to his heart, which might at any instant have been discharged by the trembling hand of his guard, after carefully weighing the chances concluded to surrender, a prudence that is commended by men who have been in the army. He was held strictly under guard until the villains had obtained watches and jewelry to the amount of \$250 and a little money. They had taken care to fasten the door of a room occupied by some work hands, and, having accomplished their purpose with dispatch, released Mr. Hammet and disappeared with great haste in the darkness.

The town of New Boston was laid out by McDowell on section 35, 16, 9, in November, 1837, and vacated February, 1845.

Patterson's spring, a fine fountain of living water, is situated upon the farm of R. Patterson in section 33, 16, 9, on the Embarras and near Camargo. It has been for many years a favorite place for camp meetings and so forth.

The township, in the public service of the county, has contributed liberally of her citizens. John D. Murdock, Associate Justice in 1859, re-elected in 1861. John Brown in the same position in 1865. Wm. H. Lamb, formerly a merchant in Camargo, was the commissioner to transfer from the records of Coles county those belonging to the county of Douglas, and was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1865. Parmenas Watson was made Sheriff in November, 1860, and S. S. Irwin was Superintendent of Schools from the fall of 1861, serving two years. Dr. John C. Parcel was elected County Clerk in November, 1869, serving one term of four years.

The Supervisors of the township have been: Geo. W. Henson, the first in 1868; F. Hesler, 1870; J. W. McKinney, 1871-72; Martin Rice in 1869-73-74-75-76, being the present Supervisor. The population of the township, per 9th Census, 1870, was 1,808.

Acres in the township cultivated	36,670
Acres in the township not cultivated.....	2,019
Town lots in Camargo about.....	80
Total acres in the township.....	38,769

GARRETT TOWNSHIP.

"Finis Coronat Opus."

Garrett Township is situated in the northwest part of the county: has forty-eight sections of land, equal to 49 square miles, or about 31,344 acres. It receives its name from the Garretts, Isom and his sons, Caleb and Nathan. Isom Garrett is living and able to attend to business at the advanced age of 81 years. Caleb Garrett represented the county of Vigo in the Legislature of Indiana in 1842, at the age of 26 years, and was re-elected. He settled in Douglas county in 1847, and served on the first Grand Jury of the county: was Justice of the peace for some years and the first Supervisor of the township. He is the fit representative of a family of giants, being six feet in height and weighing considerably over 300 pounds.

Harvey Otter, Thomas Goodson, James Drew, Jacob Mosbarger, Dr. Meeker, William Howe and William Ellars were of the early settlers. Mr. Howe arrived in 1838; went to California in 1850, returning in 1853. He is the present Supervisor, having been elected in 1876. Wm. Ellars' family came from Ohio, settled on the Okaw timber near the north county line in 1849, at which time there was not a settler on the prairie to the west. He was the second Supervisor of the township, a position he held by re-election for four years.

Joseph Moore, or to put it more exactly, "Old" Joe Moore, arrived in Douglas, formerly Coles, county in 1832. He is the repository, as well as the authority, for all the jokes, good, bad and indifferent, illustrative of the manners and customs of the early days. He still lives at a hearty old age, and who, in the west end, knows him not, argues himself unknown.

In the early days a principal part of the living was venison. Thomas Goodson once killed two deer with a single ball, on what is now the large farm of William Brian. He also assisted in exterminating the last family of wild cats in the Okaw timber. He relates having cut a large tree for rail timber in the exact spot where he had cut a similar one thirty-six years before, as if the timber is holding its own notwithstanding the large quantities used for fuel and improvement. It is a notable fact, in this connection, that in those days the timber belonging to actual settlers remained in good condition much longer than that on Government or non-resident lands. Non-resident's lands were called "speculator's lands." Whether the timber on such lands should be respected was considered a "moot case."

John Lester and his sons, Samuel and Sigler H., were of the most notable of the earlier settlers in this part of the county. The sons entered large bodies of land, leaving large estates which are now enjoyed, for the most part, by their numerous descendants. They were men of great natural force and decision of character, and anecdotes of them are not few. As illustrative of the times: John having cut a large bee tree converted it into a "gum," put a slab over it and left it for a more convenient time. Goodson, as it happened, had just killed three deer, and finding the "gum," not seeing the honey, he filled it up with tallow, this to preserve it from the ravens, for at that time ravens were plenty—larger than the common crow—since extinct in this region. Lester returned first and finding the tallow could not understand how anybody could rob him of his honey and leave tallow in exchange, the latter being much more valuable.

Another event of the times—one of our "causes celebres"—has been so often repeated to the detriment of the character of Sigler H. Lester, that it is desirable to give the facts of the case, even were the incident not a part of the history of the county. This was the well known assault with intent to kill, said to have been committed by Lester upon Samuel Johnson.

The facts seem to be that the trouble arose from a systematic plan of annoyance adopted, in pure mischief, by the "boys," they knowing Lester to be of a very excitable temperament. They robbed his hen roosts and wood piles, disturbed work he had laid out, hid his gearing, emptied his water jug, generally pursuing a plan of petty mischief, taxing their invention to the utmost, and then purposely threw themselves in his way to hear him express himself.

Upon the last occasion—for there was a last occasion—when the “boys” had played a trick of surpassing aggravation, they unadvisedly took occasion to be at hand. Mr. Lester, having by this time, a pretty good idea as to the identity of his persecutors, was so decidedly expressive that Sam. Johnson “lit” off his horse to fight, or at least to make a show of fight, for they thought there would be no fight. Each gathered a club, met and broke both, and “clinched.” Lester had a knife in his hand with which he had been at work, and aggravated beyond endurance, not only at the persistent previous annoyances, but by the now almost certain knowledge that these were his tormentors, and moreover that this was a “set up” job, he, in what he really thought was self defence, reached around Sam. and nearly cut him in two.

Mr. Lester was tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, but, upon a proper representation of the facts, was promptly pardoned by the Governor. He was defended by Abraham Lincoln. No one regretted the affair more than Mr. Lester, and in a subsequent residence of many years, up to the time of his death in 1864, he established and maintained a character for uprightness and honor second to none. His brother Samuel died in September, 1860, and both left large estates.

The trial of Samuel Evans, for the murder of his wife, occurred in 1853-4. He was a farmer near the present location of the Hoots school house on the Okaw, section 1, 15, 7. It was charged that he killed her by beating, and, being tried in Clark county on a change from Coles county, he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years. After serving somewhat more than one year he was pardoned by Governor Matteson. Usher & Fieklin for the accused; Linder for the State. Drs. J. H. Apperson and J. W. McKinney having held a post mortem in the case, their evidence in the trial was important. This trial and the attendant circumstances caused the expression of much difference of opinion in the neighborhood, leading, in some cases, to enmity which time finally cured.

Francis C. Mullen arrived and entered land in section 28, 16, 7, in 1850. He was the second County Judge of Douglas, 1861. He came from Delaware.

About this time he was traveling towards his home from Vandalia, where he had been entering land, and upon reaching Sullivan, in Moultrie county, his traveling companion was urgent that they should repair at once to the hotel saloon and take a drink. Mullen

preferred to first take care of the horses, and order dinner, and prevailed, which made some delay, and as they afterwards went toward the tavern and saloon they met a man who told them there had been trouble there; that William Campbell had been robbed of one hundred and fifty dollars in gold; that every man in the saloon, of whom there were many, had been searched, and the money not found. It is interesting to speculate as to what might have been the consequences to Mullen on this occasion had he not been fortunately delayed a little while, for he had just arrived in the country, was a perfect stranger to everybody, and had upon his person just exactly "one hundred and fifty dollars in gold."

The timber which lies along the Okaw and its confluence occupies a large part of the area of the township.

The I., D. & S. Railway, traverses it from east to west, and the township aided in its construction with a voted subscription of \$13,000. The bridge of this road, across the Okaw, was maliciously burned on the night of July 3, 1873. The fellow who committed the crime has, by withholding his name, lost the distinction of being Douglas county's greatest scoundrel.

The town of Atwood was laid out by the railroad company in 1873, on the lands of Harvey Otter and Geo. Nolind, in Douglas county, and on the lands of the Ritchie's in Piatt county. It is a thriving village with good surroundings and will eventually secure the trade of a wealthy neighborhood, which has hitherto been divided between Tuscola and Bement.

Mackville, in Piatt county, on Lake Fork, a branch of the Okaw, is a mile northwest of Atwood, and exercised some control over the trade of this region until the advent of the railroad, which passed half a mile south and made Atwood. The pet name of this village is "Lickskillet."

Goodson station, section 34, 16, 7, and Bowen's, in section 36, in the timber, are recognized as stopping places by the railroad.

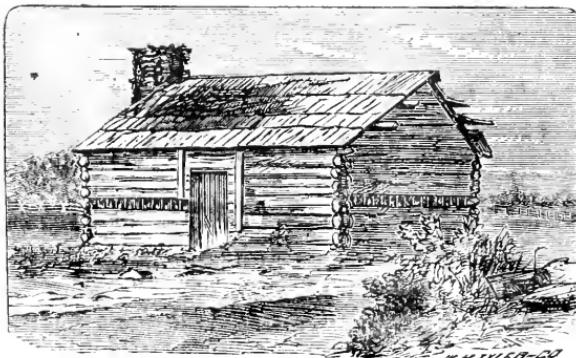
Garrett is the fourth township in the county, with regard to population per 9th Census, 1870, the number of inhabitants being put down at 1,599. It contains an area of 49 square miles in 48 sections of land, several of the sections having considerably over 1,000 acres. Sulphur Spring, on the farm of Thomas Brian, on the Okaw, section 14, 16, 7, is a fine fountain of living water and a favorite resort for open air meetings.

Garrett has been represented at the county seat by F. C. Mullen, County Judge November, 1861; Isaac L. Jordan, an old resident, was

elected Sheriff in the fall of 1864; Caleb Garrett, the first Supervisor, 1868, succeeded by Wm. Ellars, 1869, who was re-elected in 1870-1-2. He was followed by J. W. Hackett in 1873; Thomas Owen, 1874; Josiah Hoots, 1875, and Wm. Howe, 1876, the present Supervisor. All of these were old settlers at the time of the institution of the new county in 1859 and were active in its business and politics.

Acres in the township cultivated.....	30,666
Acres in the township not cultivated.....	608
Town lots in Atwood.....	70

Total acres.....	31,344



A PRIMITIVE SCHOOL HOUSE.

BOURBON TOWNSHIP.

"Animo et Fide."

Bourbon Township consists of forty-two sections of land in the southwest part of the county, equal to about the same number of square miles, and 27,175 acres. Amongst the first settlers were Geo. Dehart and his sons, Samuel and Lucas. He was road-master in Coles county and his district extended from Sadorus' Grove, on the north county line, to a point six miles south of the Springfield road. Allen and William Campbell were also of the first. Mr. Allen Campbell was, at the time of his death in 1875, with one exception, the largest land owner in the county. Isaac Gruelle, Malden Jones, Israel Chandler and his sons, were amongst the earliest comers. Of these, Dr. Apperson is living in the township, a large land owner and has an extensive medical practice. He is a nephew of Dr. John Apperson, who was the first physician in Coles county. Malden Jones, who came in 1840, was Sheriff of Coles county when Douglas county was parted from it. He was elected in 1858, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1864 and again in 1866. Lemuel Chandler was the first Supervisor of the township and served four consecutive terms. The Dehart sons are yet well known active business men. Curtis G. and Campbell McComb, at present citizens of the county, were old residents of Coles at the institution of the new county. Thomas Moore entered west half northeast quarter section 23, 15, 7, in 1831.

John Campbell, called "Uncle Jack," was a brother of Allen and William Campbell, and was probably the last representative or type of the genuine old-fashioned pioneer, scout and hunter, and wonderful stories were told of his endurance and his ability to follow a trail.

He was widely known in the early days, passing the greater part of his time in hunting. He was found dead in the woods. His son Hiram, who died in 1864, had the reputation of being one of the best hunters of the time.

Jacob Moore, sr., was one of the earliest settlers in the township and became an extensive cattle dealer and large land holder. He was also a noted hunter of great endurance. His first land was entered in section 1, 14, 7, in April, 1835. He died July 15, 1860, leaving a large estate to numerous descendants.

Isaac Gruelle, of this township, was County Commissioner of Coles county, being elected in 1843, with H. J. Ashmore. The Constitution of 1848 provided for a County Judge and two associates, and John M. Logan was one of the first two Associate Justices. Gruelle and Logan have long since passed away, both leaving large estates.

German speaking people occupy a large area of the north part of the township, the locality being widely known as the "German Settlement." Their farms, compared with western farms generally, are small but exceedingly well cultivated, and the proverbial industry and thrift of this class of citizens is here fully exemplified. The greater part of them having arrived with little or no means, and now with hardly an exception have acquired good and well improved farms. The pioneer of this community is Wessel Blaase, who arrived in 1852. There are several ancient artificial mounds on his place in one of which human bones were found in excavating for a building.

In the southwest part settled the Amish of some twenty-five families, who were preceded here by M. Yoter, Miller and others in 1864. They much resemble the society of Friends in plainness of attire, integrity and almost total exemption from pauperism. The name is derived from that of the founder of the society who, in the German States of Europe, saw fit to secede from the Menonites, of whom much has been heard lately, with regard to the emigration of large numbers of them from Russia to the West. The proposed marriages are publicly announced, and a marriage outside of the Society is "tolerable and not to be endured." They dress plainly, partly to avoid the frivolities of fashion, and partly that there may be no notable distinction between the rich and the poor. They have no churches or meeting houses but meet at each others dwellings, as the spirit moves them. The clothing of the men is often confined with hooks and eyes, but the notion that they wear no buttons is erroneous. The heads of the women are always covered with a neat white cap and over the neck and shoulders

decorously spread a plain white handkerchief; this in observance of the hint from the Apostle Paul.

Adults only are baptized and that by pouring. Infants are not entitled to this sacrament, they preferring to teach first, for every descendent has a birth-right in the church. Of German extraction and long settled in western Pennsylvania, their speech amongst themselves is an odd mixture of German and English, the "American" part of which can be readily detected by an intelligent observer, and the language is popularly known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." They all speak "American" as well as their neighbors, so that, trusting to the hearing alone, few would suspect the presence of a German speaking person. Almost painfully neat in their housekeeping, forehanded in everything pertaining to the comfort of the inner man, with great hospitality, all educated with industry, integrity and economy, they are a valuable addition to the population and wealth of Douglas county.

The original village of Bourbon, section 14, 15, 7, was laid out by Malden Jones, in October, 1853, and is the third town in priority, having been preceded by both Camargo and Fillmore. An addition was made in the following January by Benjamin Ellars. At the institution of the county this was a thriving village of some dozen business houses and the most important trading point in the county. L. C. Rust, Dr. J. D. Gardiner, Jos. Foster, Wm. Chandler, Benjamin Ellars, G. W. Flynn and others flourished here at the time. The location of the Illinois Central Railroad some four miles to the east, giving rise to Tuscola and Arcola, interfered with the future prospects of the place to the extent that the merchants, for the most part, not only removed to the new towns on the railroad but took their buildings with them. One of these, a two-story frame, was put upon runners made of large sticks of timber, and with some fifteen yoke of steers, under the conduct of Uncle Daniel Roderick, was hauled in nearly a straight line over the snow to Arcola. "Uncle Daniel" still lives on his farm in section 1, 15, 7. He entered this land on March 13, 1838. Samuel Sharp, of Bourbon, took Rust's store to Arcola in a similar manner.

Bourbon has a two-story brick school house, which was built about 1857, and is therefore, probably, the first brick built in the county. There is also a neat Baptist Church lately erected by the influence and means of citizens yet remaining. The place, however, has about lost the character of a village, there being at present neither a store or post office, the nearest being at Chesterville on the I. M.

Railway, which is a small station about one-half mile south of the ancient site of Fillmore. Fillmore had been laid out by H. Russel in 1848, on section 35, 15, 7, and the firm of Bales & Trowbridge, afterwards Bales, Osborn & Co., controlled the trade of a large area; but the business of this house was removed to Arcola, and Fillmore is among the things that were. Mr. Bales was Associate Justice of the county in 1861, and Supervisor of the township in 1872. Bagdad is a point on the Okaw three miles west of Arcola.

The town of Arthur, one of the most recent enterprises of the kind, is in section 30, 15, 7, and was laid off by the Paris & Decatur Railroad, on the lands of Warren in Moultrie county, and the Murphy's of Douglas. It is a thriving place with several stores and elevators, and having in it some of the best business talent of the country. Its importance as a shipping and trading point is being reluctantly acknowledged by neighboring towns. The first business house was put up by Jacob Sears. The population in 1875 was about 300.

Newton I. Cooper, of this township, was elected Sheriff of the county in the fall of 1870, up to which time for a period, he had been Township Collector. In the following March he disappeared suddenly, leaving between five and six thousand dollars of township funds unaccounted for. Cooper, a recent comer in the neighborhood, was a man of pleasing address and appearance, and that, together with his rather notable business qualifications, inspired confidence in all who had dealings with him.

On Thursday afternoon, November 4, 1875, Mr. R. P. McWilliams, a well known and highly respected citizen of Bourbon township, was instantly killed at the highway crossing of the Illinois Midland Railway, west of Arcola city and near the residence of Jacob Moore. He was driving a mule team attached to a wagon. He approached the crossing and, as he thought, allowed the train to pass and began to resume his way, probably, naturally looking at the train, but he was unfortunately caught by the latter part of the train, which had become uncoupled. The team escaped.

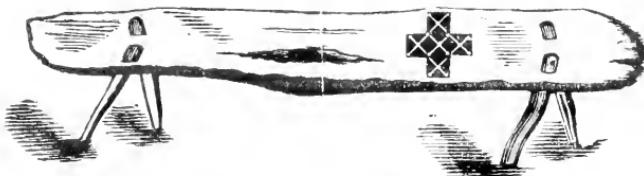
The name of this township is derived from that of Bourbon county, Kentucky, which was represented by several of the first settlers. The people voted bonds in aid of the I. M. Railway to the amount of \$35,000; and it ranked the fifth in the county in point of population, by the Census of 1870, the number of inhabitants being put at 1,457.

The township has contributed liberally of her citizens to the public service. John Chandler, the first Clerk of the county, was elected

in 1859 and again in 1861. Caleb Bales was Associate Justice for a term beginning November, 1861, and was also Supervisor in 1872. Samuel B. Logan was the first Sheriff of the county, 1859. Newton I. Cooper was made Sheriff in 1870. Lemuel Chandler served as Supervisor in 1868-69-70-71, and had also charge of the interests of the county in realizing from the State the amount due from swamp lands. M. D. Bartholomew was Supervisor in 1873, and was succeeded by Andrew Ray in 1874, who was returned in 1875. The present Supervisor is J. F. Bouck, who came from Ohio in 1866. He served with a Captain's commission in the 154th Regiment of that State in the war of 1861.

Acres in the township cultivated.....	24,291
Acres in the township not cultivated.....	2,884
Total acres in township.....	27,175

To which may be added town lots in Arthur and Bourbon for total area.



PUNCHEON SEAT.

BOWDRE TOWNSHIP.

"Vestigia Nulla Retrosum."

Bowdre Township has $48\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of territory. When Township organization was adopted in 1868, this township was called Deer Creek, after the water course of that name which traverses it, and had been a part of Collins Precint in Coles county. At the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors it was discovered that there was a Deer Creek Township in Tazewell county, whereupon the name was changed to Bowdre, in honor of Benjamin Bowdre, who was one of the oldest settlers. He is yet living on his farm in the township. The Embarras river runs through the northeast part and receives Scattering Fork in the north. It is traversed by the Illinois Midland Railway, from the west to the southeast, a considerable deflection having been made in the line of the road that it might pass within a mile of the centre of the township, upon which condition and for other reasons, the people of the township voted bonds in aid of the road to the amount of \$30,000. The legality of calling the election and of voting the bonds having been called in question, and being now in litigation, whether these bonds will finally have to be paid or not is unknown.

The town or village of Hindsboro is situated in section 6, 14, 10, and was laid out by the railroad company upon the lands of the Hinds Brothers in 1874, the plat covering about sixty-two acres. The railroad here runs about southeast and the plan of the town is in conformity with it, the principal streets being at right angles and parallel with the line of the road. The place is improving rapidly and has claims as a shipping point which can not be ignored. Here Lodge No. 571, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 12, 1875, the first officers of which

were: J. Gerard, N. G.; B. F. Strader, V. G.; J. M. Dwinnell, Secretary, and Jas. Stites, Treasurer; J. Gerard, D. G. M. The present membership is 30.

The village of Bridgeport, situated in section 13, 15, 9, has a post office called Hugo, and is the scene of about the last appearance of Indians in the county, a trading store having been kept here by one Vessar in 1829-30.

Among the earlier settlers was Isaac Davidson, who arrived in 1838, and is still living on his farm, section 19, 15, 9. Jas. A. Breeden, built the first house between the Okaw timber, eight miles to the west, and the well known "Wallace Stand," west of Hickory Grove. He settled in 1853 on section 9, 14, 9, where he still lives. The "Wallace Stand" was the residence of the family of A. G. Wallace, of Tuscola, who was the first Circuit Clerk of the county, a position he held by re-election for over twelve years.

John Davis, Shiloah Gill, John Barnet and others lived here in the years of the early settlers. John Barnet—called "Jack" by everybody—came from Kentucky to the Little Vermillion in 1832, and to his present residence, then Coles county, in 1842. The life partners of several well known prominent citizens were taken from his family. John Davis, the father of Issachar Davis the present County Surveyor, entered his land in 1833, and arrived in the State from Brown county, Ohio, in September, 1834. He died March 5, 1865. A residence of thirty years in this township had earned him the respect and confidence of all. Shiloah Gill arrived here in 1852 and settled on land which had been entered by his father in 1833.

Lines L. Parker, of this township, was elected Sheriff of Vermilion county in 1855, and removed to Douglas in 1868. Mr. Parker is the largest man in the county, his weight being 336 pounds. He is, nevertheless, notable for physical vigor. He served as a commissioned officer in company "D" 25th Illinois in the war of 1861.

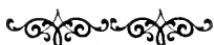
At the February term—1871—of Douglas Circuit Court, O. P. Greenwood was indicted for the murder of Geo. Musset, near Hugo, (Bridgeport.) He met him in the woods and shot him. Greenwood was tried in Charleston, Coles county, on a change of venue, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-one years. He had surrendered himself to the officers and as there was some probability of self defense as well as of justification in the case, domestic difficulty being the cause of the quarrel, and extenuating circumstances generally, a petition has lately been in circulation praying for his pardon.

The Supervisors who have represented the interests of the township at the county seat are: Benjamin Bowdre, who was elected in 1868 and returned in 1869. He was succeeded by Oliver P. Hunt, in 1870, who was re-elected in 1871 and again in 1872. Marvin Y. Coykendall was the Supervisor in 1873-74-75. The present Supervisor is F. M. Reeds, who arrived in Coles county in 1848, being elected to his present position in the spring of 1876.

Issachar Davis was elected County Surveyor in November, 1863, and again in 1867, and the third time in 1875, the first two being terms of two years each. Under the Constitution of 1870 it has become a term of four years.

The population of the township per 9th Census, 1870, was 1,313. The present population is probably 1,500.

Acres in the township cultivated	29,201
Acres in the township not cultivated.....	1,737
Town lots, Hindsboro.....	62
Total acres.....	31,000



NEWMAN TOWNSHIP.

“Boutez en Avant.”

Newman Township has an area of about 48 square miles and is nearly all prairie, though there is considerable timber in the south part along Brushy Fork. It has 30,756 acres. The north part of this township rises into a considerable elevation known as the Ridge, a view from which is more extensive than can be obtained from any other part of the county.

In June, 1871, about three years after Township organization, an effort was made to create a new township off the north end to be called “Ridge Township,” and at the same time a remonstrance was filed, which prevailed.

Amongst the first inhabitants of this part of Douglas county may be mentioned Enoch Howell, who was one of the Associate Justices of Coles county before the partition of Douglas. He died in February, 1854, leaving a large estate. The Winkler's preceded and sold their lands to the Hopkins'. James, Cornelius, William and Robert Hopkins being amongst the best known of the earlier settlers. James Hopkins settled on his present farm, section 5, 15, 14, in October, 1841. Robert Hopkins was one of the Judges of Coles county at the time of the separation of Douglas in 1859 and was elected to fill the same office in the new county. He died in 1863 leaving a large unincumbered estate, and his brother William is also lately deceased at an advanced age and was also a large land owner.

Jas. M. Cooley and Wm. W. Young arrived in 1853. Young died in 1869. The father of Isaac Skinner came from Vermillion county, Ind., in 1839, and Isaac is, with one exception, the oldest living inhabitant of the township. Wm. Shute came in 1854.

The largest contiguous body of land in the township is owned by C. M. Culbertson, of Chicago. It contains 2,340 acres, upon which a large amount of money has been expended in the way of improvement: twenty-two miles of hedges, fifteen wells, forty-nine gates. This farm contains a natural grove of about forty acres which, being very conspicuous from its elevation on the Ridge and its isolation, had been for many years, before the days of regular roads, a valuable landmark for travelers. It is well and widely known as "Culbertson's Grove." The ancient name was "Dill's Grove." This farm has been under the charge of J. L. Connolly, of Camargo, since 1864.

About 1840 there came from Kentucky to this neighborhood one Robert Matteson, who entered the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 13, 15, 9, in 1835, accompanied by his slaves, some twelve or fifteen in number. His neighbors being for the most part from the free States, entertained the idea that the slaves would be free after remaining in a free State one year. For various reasons Matteson was not pleased with the country and proposed to return to Kentucky accompanied by his hands, and to that end made preparations for departure in their company. Major Samuel Ashmore, who had settled near the mouth of Brushy Fork as early as 1830, and others of the same mind had agreed that they would endeavor to prevent the return of the slaves to Kentucky. A few, however, went with their owner. Others, by one means and another, were left behind, and some finally went to Liberia, but one of them, at least, Simeon Wilmet, declined to return to Kentucky or to go to Liberia, but remains a citizen of Douglas county to this day. A suit at law grew out of the matter, in which Abraham Lincoln and O. B. Ficklin were opposing counsel. Mr. Ficklin was a large land owner and former resident of this county. He now lives in Charleston, Coles county, and has a large quantity of land in this county at present. He represented Coles county in the Legislature in 1838, 1842 and was elected to Congress in 1842, 1844 and 1850.

There is a post office on the Ridge on Jas. Cooley's land near the Presbyterian Church, called Phoenix.

The city of Newman is situated on section 31, 16, 14, on the line of the L. D. & S. Railway, and the original town was laid off by the same company which instituted Tuscumbia and at about the same time. It was named for B. Newman, one of the proprietors, who was a son-in-law of Peter Cartwright, the celebrated itinerant preacher. The town was laid out in December, 1857, in Coles county, and in the

advertisements of the place the proprietors preaicted that a new county would be formed, and that the railroad would be built. The new county was formed in 1859 and the railroad came along in 1872.

The progress of the place was slow from its beginning, in awaiting the advent of the road, since which time the advance has been rapid. During the long weary waiting of fifteen years for a railroad, much of the lands adjacent to the town plat had been gradually sold off into small tracts and subsequently converted into town lots, so that the present plat of the town, covering the greater part of the section, is made up of some sixteen different additions, and in some cases parties have made the third addition under the same name.

In the original plat a park 260 feet square is dedicated to the city provided a seminary of learning was erected on it within four years from December, 1857, and eight feet upon the borders of all streets is dedicated for sidewalks and shade trees.

The school facilities of the city consist in the main of an excellent two-story brick building with accommodations for about 300 pupils, and finished this year at a cost of about \$10,000.

Two large two-story brick blocks have recently been erected, containing several commodious business rooms below, having upon the second floor good halls, one of which is owned by the Masonic Society. Cash's brick store of two stories, his brick dwelling and the brick residence of Hancock, indicate the progress of the place in the way of permanent buildings.

The Banking House of Murphy, Hancock & Co. gives facilities to business men. It was established January, 1873. A Methodist and a Christian Church have been erected.

The "Independent," a weekly newspaper—C. Walls, editor and proprietor—now in its second volume, keeps up the record of the local news and looks after the interests of the Republican party.

Of Benevolent Societies the Masonic Lodge, Newman, No. 369, was instituted June 27, 1861. The first W. M. was Dr. W. A. Smith. I. W. Burget was Secretary and Isaac Howard, Treasurer. The present membership is 89.

Lodge No. 45, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was begun January 10, 1871, with S. G. Rose, N. G.; A. J. Homer, V. G.; Jas. Farley, Secretary; I. T. Davis, Treasurer; S. G. Rose, D. G. M.; as the first officers. The total present membership is 25.

The Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railway traverses the township from east to west, passing through Newman, having been

built in 1872. The charter of the Decatur & Indianapolis Railroad Company was dated March 21, 1853; that of the Illinois & Indiana Central bears date of December 30, 1852. It had been a proposed road for twenty years and partly graded for a long time. This township took stock in the road, by a vote of the people, to the amount of \$12,000, payable in fourteen years with ten per cent. interest. The taxes paid by the road in 1875 balanced the interest.

A proposed railroad, the line of which has been surveyed and approximately located, is a nearly straight line from Homer, in Champaign county, to Newman, with prospective extensions both ways, and a preliminary survey was made on the line of the Mattoon & Danville road which also crosses the township.

Of the various offices in the public service of Douglas county, Mr. Robert Hopkins was one of the first County Board, having been elected in 1859. He died in the spring of 1863. Daniel O. Root was elected County Clerk in November, 1873, and is the present officer. Mr. Root came from Athens county, Ohio, in October, 1854. He was assistant Marshal in the Ninth Census, 1870. J. W. King, the present Superintendent of Schools, was placed in that office at the November election, 1875, to fill an unexpired term which closes in the fall of 1877, the term being four years.

The Supervisors who have been chosen to represent the interests of the township were: B. W. Hooe, elected in 1868, as the first Supervisor, re-elected in 1869, and returned in 1871-72-73. Mr. Hooe was one of the older residents and died in January, 1875. D. Todd was elected in 1870. F. F. Barber in 1874 and again in 1875, and having resigned to remove from the county, W. R. Brown was elected to fill out the unexpired term, and was re-elected in 1876, being the present representative. Mr. Brown has the distinction of being the only county officer born within the bounds of Douglas county, (1845.) He served three years in the 79th Infantry in the war of 1861.

The population of this township, by the 9th Census, 1870, was 1,077, being at that time next to the smallest, but as the city of Newman has rapidly increased since that time the township now ranks third or fourth in the county in the number of inhabitants. The population in the city of Newman was over 1,000 in 1876.

Acres in the township cultivated.....	29,560
Acres in the township not cultivated.....	796
Town lots, Newman.....	240
Total acres.....	30,596

SARGENT TOWNSHIP.

"Macte Virtute."

Sargent Township consists of fifty-two sections of land in the southeast part of the county and has an area of about $46\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, several of the so-called sections being quite small, and was once a part of Oakland Precinct in Coles county. It contains 29,813 acres, and received its name in honor of Snowdon Sargent, Esq., who was one of its earliest and most influential citizens. He made his first visit to the State in 1830, entered 400 acres of land at Palestine, and in the first years of his residence passed through with his family, all the trials and privations incident to pioneer life. He eventually became one of the largest land owners in the county, and died in 1875. Eli Sargent entered a large body of land here in 1830. Other well known original settlers were Andrew Gwin, the Reddings, Samuel Allison, Casebeer, B. F. Coykendall, I. W. Burget, Wm. Hancock, and Wm. F. Murphy. Mr. Gwin visited the Richman's the first settlers, in 1830. He has the largest farm in the county, 3,100 acres. Josephus Redding was born in Edgar county in 1829 and came to this township when two years of age. Samuel Allison arrived in 1833. Wm. Hancock was the first Assessor and Treasurer of the county, a member of the State Board of Equalization in 1867, and, living in Newman, is a member of the banking firm of Murphy, Hancock & Co. Mr. Coykendall came to Coles, now Douglas, county in 1847. I. W. Burget arrived in 1839. Since Township organization in 1868 he has served six consecutive terms as Supervisor of this township, in which he has a large and well improved farm. Wm. F. Murphy bought his first land here in 1850, and now has a large farm

upon which valuable improvements have been made. He is the present Supervisor of the township and a member of the banking firm of Murphy, Hancock & Co., Newman.

The township of Sargent is about one-half timber, being traversed by the Embarras river, which receives Brushy Fork, a branch, in section 28, 15, 10. Deer Creek, a considerable drain, empties into the Embarras in this township.

Brushy Fork timber was a favorite place of resort for the early settlers and was the scene of some of the earliest improvements in the county.

There is no trading point of any importance in the township, the business being divided between the neighboring towns of Newman and Oakland, in Coles county, the local pet name of which is "Pin Hook." The only post office is Brushy Fork, in section 22, 15, 10, commonly called "Nipantuck." Columbus, a town, was laid out in February, 1841, on section 35, 15, 10, now unknown. The Illinois Midland Railway crosses about two miles of the township in the southwest corner, passing through Oaklind in Coles county, which, being near, is equivalent to railroad facilities, and routes for several proposed roads which cross a portion of its area have been surveyed.

Sargent Township enjoys the distinction of being the only township in the county which has no voted railroad debt as a township. In population it is the smallest in the county. The number of inhabitants per Ninth Census, 1870, was 1,035.

Acres in the township cultivated.....	28,156
Acres in the township not cultivated.....	1,657
Total acres	29,813

The following citizens have been charged with the care of the county public business: Wm. Hancock was the first Assessor and Treasurer of Douglas county, having been elected in 1859. Jas. H. Shawhan was elected to the office of Sheriff, in 1871, to fill the unexpired term of Cooper, who had left the country. Of Supervisors, I. W. Burget was the first, having been elected in 1868, re-elected in 1869-70-71-72-73. He was succeeded by S. M. Long in 1874, who was again returned in 1875. The present Supervisor is Wm F. Murphy, who was elected in 1876.

AMERICA.

My Country, 'tis of thee
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where my father's died,
Land of the pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain side
 Let freedom ring.

My native country thee—
Land of the noble free—
 Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
 Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
 Sweet freedom's song.
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break—
 The sound prolong.

Our Father's God, to thee,
Author of liberty,
 To the we sing.
Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light.
Protect us by thy might
 Great God our King!

TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP.

In the prison cell I sit,
Thinking, mother dear, of you
And our bright and happy home so far
 away!

And the tears they fill my eyes,
Spite of all that I can do,
Though I try to cheer my comrades and
 be gay.

CHORUS—Tramp, tramp, tramp! the
boys are marching;
Cheer up! comrades, they will come,
And beneath the starry flag,
We shall breathe the air again
Of the Freeland in our own beloved
home.

In the battle front we stood,
When the fiercest charge was made,
And they swept us off, a hundred men
 or more;

But before they reached our lines,
They were driven back dismayed,
And we heard the cry of vict'ry o'er and
 o'er.

CHORUS—Tramp, tramp, tramp, etc.

So within the prison walls,
We are waiting for the day
That shall come to open wide the iron
 door;

And the hollow eyes grow bright,
And the poor heart almost gay,
As we think of seeing home and friends
 once more.

CHORUS—Tramp, tramp, tramp, etc.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

O Columbia the gem of the ocean
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
 The world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When Liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
 When borne by the red, white and blue
When war winged its wide desolation,
And threatened the land to deform,
The ark, then, of freedom's foundation
 Columbia rode safe through the storm
With her garlands of victory around her,
When so proudly she bore her brave
 crew,

With her flag proudly floating before her
 The boast of the red, white and blue.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
 And fill you it true to the brim;
May the wreaths they have won never
 wither,

Nor the star of their glory grow dim;
May the service united ne'er sever,
 But they to their colors prove true;
The Army and Navy forever—
 Three cheers for the red, white and
 blue.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
 What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
 Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
 O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming;
 And the rockets red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
 Gave proof, thro' the night, that our flag was still there!
 O say does the star spangled banner yet wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,
 Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
 What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
 As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses;
 Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam:
 In full glory reflected now shines in the stream—
 'Tis the star spangled banner! O long may it wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is the band, who so vauntingly swore
 That the havoc of war, and the nation's confusion,
 A home and a country should leave us no more—
 Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution!
 No refuge can save the hireling and slave
 From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
 And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

O! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
 Between their loved home and the war's desolation!

Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land
 Praise the power that has made and preserved us a nation!
 Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
 And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"
 And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

HAIL COLUMBIA.

Hail, Columbia, happy land!
 Hail, ye heroes! heaven-born band;
 Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
 Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
 And when the storm of war had gone,
 Enjoyed the peace your valor won;
 Let independence be your boast;
 Ever mindful what it cost,
 Ever grateful for the prize,
 Let its altar reach the skies,
 Firm, united let us be
 Rallying round our liberty,
 As a band of brothers joined,
 Peace and safety we shall find.

Heroes, patriots, rise once more,
 Guard your rights, defend your shores;
 Let no rude foe with impious hand,
 Let no rude foe with impious hand,
 Invade the shrine where sacred lies
 Of toil and blood the well earned prize;
 While offering peace sincere and just,
 Place in heaven your manly trust,
 Truth and justice shall prevail,
 And all schemes of bondage fail.

Firm, united let us be, etc.

Sound again the trump of fame,
 Then let Washington's great name
 Ring through the world with loud applause;
 Ring through the world with loud applause;
 Let every clime to freedom dear,
 All listen with a joyful ear;
 With equal skill, with steady power,
 He rules in the fearful hour;
 Guides in horrid war with ease,
 And in time of honest peace.
 Firm, united let us be, etc.

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1876.

COUNTY JUDGE,
NOAH AMEN.

COUNTY CLERK,
DANIEL O. ROOT.

CIRCUIT CLERK AND RECORDER,
PATRICK C. SLOAN.

SHERIFF,
FRANK G. CUNNINGHAM.

STATE'S ATTORNEY,
ROBERT B. MACPHERSON.

TREASURER,
HENRY R. INGRAHAM.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
JOHN W. KING.

SURVEYOR,
ISSACHAR DAVIS.

SUPERVISORS,
Arcolo—M. BARNHART,
Garrett—WILLIAM HOWE,
Bowdrie—F. M. REEDS,
Tuscola—RICE ERVIN,
Bourbon—J. F. BOUCK.
Sargent—WM. F. MURPHY,
Newman—WM. R. BROWN,
Camargo—MARTIN RICE,

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